

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1473.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

{STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders must be with the utmost punctuality and seal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

BUYER of Brynford Hall, Central Miners, East Lovell.
SELLER of Central Miners, £2½; Twelve Apostles, £3½; 60 North Miners preference, 6s. 6d.; Bedol-Aur, 12s. 6d.; 75 Okei Tor, call paid (as an investment), £2½ net.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
James Lane has FOR SALE, at net prices:—5 Basset and Grylls, £21; 20 Bedford United; 20 Chiverton Wheel Rose, £2½; 10 Curtis; 25 Crebor, £1½; 50 Cornubia (fully paid), 30s.; 20 Drake Walls, 37s. 6d.; 50 Dale, 12s.; 25 East Jane, 30s.; 20 East Carn Brea, £7½; 25 East Providence, £4½; 20 East Lovell, £10; 50 East Bottle Hill; 100 East Del Rey, 24s. 6d.; 50 Great Wheel Bury; 20 Ludcott; 20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.; 20 New Wheel Martha, £1½; 50 North Miners (Preference), 8s. 6d.; 5 New Rosewarne, £2½; 5 Rosewarne United; 50 Sorridge, 7s. 6d.; 2 South Frances, £24; 20 Liant Consols, 12s. 6d.; 40 Silver Vein, 15s.; 20 Tolvadden, £1½; 50 Vale of Towy, 4s. 6d.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Office to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—November 13, 1863.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
5 Bedford United, £2½; 50 Bedol-Aur, 12s. 6d.; 20 Boscastle Downs; 20 Camb. Vein, £2 10s. 3d.; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £2½; 5 Clifford Amal., £2½; 10 East Russell, £2 10s.; 10 East Carn Brea, £7½; 5 East Chiverton; 10 East Trekerby; 40 E. Providence, £4½; 30 East Grenville, £3 10s. 9d.; 10 East Caradon, £2½; 15 East Lovell, £20; 5 East Basset, £20; 15 East Rosewarne, £2½; 5 Gt. South Tolgus, £2½; 100 Harwood, 22s. 6d.; 30 Ludcott, £2½; 40 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.; 15 Marke Valley, £6 11s. 3d.
50 North Miners, 10s.; 50 North Basset, £3½; 20 North Downs, 35s. 9d.; 5 Nanglies, £27½; 15 North Trekerby, £2½; 20 North Croft, £2½; 40 North Robert, 10s. 9d.; 10 Pendern Cons., £3½; 3 Providence, £4½; 20 Rosewarne Consols; 10 Rosewarne Und., £1 13; 2 Stray Park, £37½; 25 Sorridge; 1 So. Wh. Frances, £3½; 60 S. Caradon Hooper, £2½; 5 South Croft; 100 St. David's Gold, 3s.; 4 Treworris, £2; 10 Trumpet United; 25 Twelve Apostles, £3½; 5 Tincroft, £19½.

WANTED TO BUY North Miners and East Lovell.
Recommended for immediate purchase:—The Bedol-Aur (or Golden Shoe) at £½ to £¾, North Miners, East Trekerby, East Lovell, Great Laxey, East Providence, Tolvadden, and Wheel Crebor.—Nov. 13, 1863.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has business in the following:—
50 Crebor, 25s.; 50 Camborne Vein, £2½; 20 East Carn Brea, £7½; 20 North Croft, £2½; 5 West Tolgus, £20; 20 Grenville, £2½; 2 Serton, £102½; 30 East Russell, £2½; 20 East Grenville, £2½.
JAMES HUME'S "Circular" for November should be consulted as regards the various marketable mines. Price 6d.; annual subscription, 5s.
EAST RUSSELL.—Speculators will do well to consult Mr. Hume before acting in these shares, as much may be made or saved by doing so.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—

| Closing quotations. | | Closing quotations. | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| East Lovell | 27-27½ | Nanglies | £27-28 |
| East Caradon | 45-46 | North Croft | 5½-6½ |
| East Russell | 45-46 | Tincroft | 19-19½ |
| East Chiverton | 6-6½ | Wheel Edward | 2½-2½ |
| East Carn Brea | 7½-7½ | Wheel Crebor | 30s.-32s. |
| East Rosewarne | 2½-2½ | Wheel Harriett | 30s.-32s. |
| East Grenville | 3½-3½ | West Chiverton | 50-52 |
| East Walls | 36s.-38s. | Wheel Serton | 162-170 |
| Camborne Vein | 2½-2½ | Wheel Grenville | 5-5½ |
| East Russell | 2½-2½ | West Stray Park | 3½-3 |
| Clifford Amalgamated | 36½-36½ | Wheel Hope | 4½-4½ |
| New Rosewarne | 18½-19½ | | |

EAST LOVELL, EAST RUSSELL, &c.—Parties interested in these and other market mines should apply to Geo. Rice for advice as to buying or selling, without delay.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Nov. 13, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken), MINING BROKER,
After an engagement as chief clerk with Mr. Dunsford and Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken for upwards of 11 years, begs respectfully to intimate that, at the request of several friends, he has resolved to establish himself as a Mining Broker, directing his attention in the first place to British mines, and thereby offering to his clients and the public generally the advantages of his long experience in connection with that important branch of our home industry.
W. WARD will confine himself exclusively to a commission business, and not become a dealer in shares, conceiving that he shall thereby merit and best respond to the confidence hitherto reposed in him by his numerous friends, the continuance of which he respectfully solicits.
Reports on mines, and other valuable information carefully collected, will always be found at his offices.—29, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE, at net prices:—50 Camborne Vein, £2 10s. 3d.; 20 North Croft; 25 Chiverton Moor, £2½; 50 East Russell, £2½; 200 West Maria and Fortescue; 35 East Providence, £4½; 200 Great Northern Copper, 2s.; 100 West Trevelyan, 6s. 6d.; 120 South Grenville, 5s. 3d.; 100 East Bottle Hill, 5s. 9d.; 50 Wheel Unity, 7s. 6d.; 5 Billins, £10; 50 Great Caradon, 27s. 6d.; 200 New Prospekt, 7s. 6d.; 50 Central Miners, £10; 150 Vale of Towy, 5s.; 150 Calstock, 7s.; 200 South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 9s. 6d.; 35 Wheel Emma, 25s.; 20 West Beam, 14s.; 60 Lady Bertha, 12s.; 100 Drake Walls, 37s.; 5 Nanglies, 100 Dale, 12s. 6d.; 50 Tolvadden, £2½; 25 St. Just United, £2½; 100 Illogan, 28s. 6d.; 200 Garreg, 2 Wheel Serton; 10 Tincroft; 5 Wheel Buller, £2½; 20 Okei Tor, £2½.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
50 Aberdwr, 11s. 9d.; 10 Great Laxey, £4½; 3 Billins, £16½; 1 Herodfoot, £39½; 5 Bryn Gwlog, £38; 60 Holmbush (old shares), 20s.; 1 Basset, £77; 50 Hingston Down, £2 10s. 9d.; 10 Cobbe; 100 Illogan; 5 Clifford Amalgamated; 20 Kelly Bray; 20 Linares, £2½; 20 Camborne Vein, £2 17 9; 10 Long Lake, £4½; 20 Central Miners; 100 Lady Bertha, 11s. 9d.; 5 Ciljeh & Went, £2½; 50 Cwm Brane; 1 Minera, £26s.; 2 Cwm Erbin, £21½; 2 Mount Pleasant; 20 Caradon Hill, 20s.; 100 North Pool; 20 No. Trekerby, £2 18 9; 15 No. Basset, £3 2s.; 5 North Croft, £5 8s. 9d.; 50 North Miners, 7s. 6d.; 50 North Miners preference shares (5s. pd.), 6s. 9d.; 20 North Frances; 50 Nant-y-lago; 20 North Chiverton; 20 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), 36s. 6d.; 30 East Grenville, £3 5s. 9d.; 2 East Basset, £20; 40 New So. Caradon, 8s. 9d.; 1 New Rosewarne, £19½; 20 Nova Scotia (20s. pd.); 50 North Shepherd, £2½; 50 Old Neptune; 1 Providence, £44 10s.; 5 Polbreen, £13; 50 Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d.; 20 Prosper United; 20 Port Phillip; 50 East Basset and Grylls, 17s. 6d.; 20 Fortuna, £2 15s.; 20 Redmoor, 4s. 3d.; 20 Glasgow Cara., £4½; 20 Rosewarne Consols; 30 Gonnema, £2 17s.; 1 Great Fortune, £25; 10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £4 18s. 9d.; 50 Glasgow Wheel Hill; 50 Great Meelwyn; 20 Gt. Del. & Bedford, £2; 1 South Frances, £24; Mr. HERRON continues to recommend West Chiverton, Bryn Gwlog, Clifford, St. John del Rey, East Russell, and West Sharp Tor, to those who are not afraid to lose the purchase-money (say 2s. per share), should it prove unfortunate, for the chance of making a gain of 500l., if present anticipations be realised—the rather improved prospects of the mine justify the speculation.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, November 13, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 63, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment. A few good mines have been selected with much care and attention, an investment in which can scarcely fail to be highly remunerative.
Mr. EDWARD COOKE has FOR SALE the following shares, or any part of them at the quoted prices:—
25 Wheel Unity, £2 15s.; 25 Caradon United, £1 18s.; 50 Caradon Hill, 12s. 6d.; 30 N. Wheel Robert, 10s.; 2 East Basset, £20 10s.; 50 New Prospekt, 7s.; 10 East Chiverton, £6 15s.; 65 Illogan, £1 7s. 6d.; 30 Great Retailack, 6s. 6d.; 19 Colkarnoweth, £2 10s.; BUYER of any number of Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes) shares, at market prices.
EDWARD COOKE recommends North Chiverton as a sound and legitimate speculation.
Cash in all cases on receipt of transfer.
Nov. 13, 1863. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.
MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of 100 shares, or any part, in West Chiverton Mine, at £51, 100, or any part, Chiverton, at £10, 100, or any part, Chiverton Moor, at £6. West Chiverton will have a great rise, and at present prices are the cheapest shares in Cornwall. Chiverton may be expected to see double as soon as the water is out of the mine. Chiverton Moor is also a share of great promise. Investors will do well to buy without delay.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bronfloyd, £4½; East Rosewarne, £2½; Bryn Gwlog, £33½; Great South Tolgus, £2½; Bedford United, £2½; Great Fortune, £25; Cwm Erbin, £25; Herodfoot, £12; East Basset, £37½; Kelly Bray, 20s.; East Russell, £5½; Marke Valley, £2½; East Caradon, £27½; North Downs, 30s.; East Carn Brea, £7½; North Robert, 10s.; East Basset, £20½; North Miners, 9s.; East Gannal Lake, 22s. 6d.; North Croft, £2½.
And is a BUYER of:—
Gawton United, 10s.; Serton, 3s. 6d.; Great Fortune, £2½; Nov. 13, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—
20 Wh. Unity, £3; 10 Great Fortune, £24½; 20 Tincroft, £19½; 1 Wheel Serton, £16s.; 50 North Basset, £2½; 2 Providence, £44½; 20 East Russell, £4½; 20 Tincroft, £19; 20 Long Lake, £4½; 50 Great So. Tolgus, £4½; 10 Treawny, £20½; 30 Nanglies, £27½.
5 Nanglies, £28½; 20 East Carn Brea, £7½; 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £7½; 50 North Croft, £2½; 30 Camborne Vein, £3; 5 Clifford Amal., £37½; 20 East Lovell, £2½; 10 East Caradon, £27½; 2 Wheel Grylls, £20; 30 Wheel Grenville, £5; 30 East Carn Brea, £7½; 100 Wh. Curtis, £2½; 20 Garlinda, 22s.; 100 Kelly Bray, 14s.
Shares bought and sold at 1½ per cent. commission.
WILLIAM BARTLETT, Stock and Sharebroker.
12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS).
TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
Nov. 13, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.
H. WADDINGTON recommends for safe investment Serton, Nanglies, Clifford, and Uny. As speculative shares to rise cent. per cent., Wheel Albert, in 500 shares, North Shepherd, East Chiverton, and three or four other mines, which may be learnt on application.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
Now ready, Mr. THOMAS'S "Mining Pamphlet," containing practical information respecting some of the mines now being dealt in on the market, with his observations and advice relative to the same. Post free for six stamps.
Mr. THOMAS requests intending purchasers of Bedol-Aur (or Golden Shoe) Mining Company's shares to apply to him.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

The following SHARES FOR SALE:—
15 St. Just United, £2½; 2 Wheel Serton, £170; 55 New Treleigh, 30s. 6d.; 100 Sorridge Consols, 8s.; 50 Glasgow Caradon, £4½; 5 Nanglies, £27½; 50 Pollard, 4s.; 5 New Rosewarne, £19; 50 Wheel Crebor, 32s. 6d.; 50 North Miners, 7s. 9s.; 20 East Russell, £2½; 100 Illogan, 28s.; 2 South Frances, £41; 25 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 17s. 6d.; 30 St. Day United, 35s. 6d.; 50 W. Wh. Martha, 27s. 6d.; 20 E. Providence, £3 16s. 3d.; 50 New Wheel Martha; 100 Santa Barbara, 11s. 3d.; 5 Clifford, £37½.
100 Garreg, 4s. 3d.; 30 East Lovell, £2 13s. 6d.; 100 East Bottle Hill, 4s. 6d.; 50 South Grenville, 5s. 3d.; 10 N. Trekerby, £2 16s. 3d.; 50 Gt. Devon and Bedford, £1 19s. 6d.; 25 E. Rosewarne, £2 16s. 3d.; 10 Chiverton, £10½; 25 Wheel Hope, £4½; 25 Camborne Vein, £2 16s. 3d.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in St. Just United, New Wheel Martha, and Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), and New Birch Tor and Viller.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
MR. MANSELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.
Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-Stock Bank.

SENSATION MINES.—The undermentioned, although not "sensational" mines ought to be so "legitimately," and shares should be bought for an early and great advance. Their localities are A, I, and management of undoubted superiority, leaving at the same time no margin for loss under present nominal prices:—
Rosewarne United. Bryntail. Kitty (Leland).
Trencrom. West Caradon. Gonnema.
South Basset. Cwm Erbin. Camborne Vein.
H. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, November 13, 1863.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE:—
20 Wheel Agar, £2½; 50 Tolvadden, 30s.; 20 East Russell, £2½; 50 Camb. Vein, £2 16s. 3d.; 30 East Rosewarne, £2½; 10 E. Carn Brea, £7 13s. 9d.; 20 East Grenville, £3 8s. 9d.; 2 West Frances, £24; 15 North Croft, £2½; 30 Chiverton, £10; 30 East Lovell, £2½; 60 Drake Walls, 37s.; 15 Great South Tolgus, £5; 10 N. So. Caradon, 8s. 6d.; 5 Tincroft, £19½; 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £7½; 2 Clifford Amalg., £30½; 1 South Frances, £43; 20 Wh. Grenville, £3½; 50 St. Day United, 35s.

A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.

GEORGE SEARBY, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting mining operations may be had by applying as above.

WILLIAM MICHELL HAS FOR SALE:—
10 Nanglies, £28; 20 North Croft, £5½; 10 East Grenville, £3½; 10 Clifford, £27½; 5 New Rosewarne, £21; 10 Long Lake, £4½; 50 Uny, 6s. 6d.; 25 North Downs, £2; 20 Central Miners, £2½; 5 Bryn Gwlog, £34; 10 East Caradon, £27½; 50 St. Day, 36s.; 2 Billins, £16; 20 East Russell, £2½; 10 Kitty (St. Agn.), £7½.
Nov. 13, 1863. Apply to WM. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WHEEL CURTIS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH,
No. 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of ANY NUMBER, at quoted prices.

PROSPER UNITED.—WANTED, SOME SHARES.
State number and price.—Address, "C. D.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, an excellent 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE,
9 ft. stroke, equal beam.—Apply to Mr. HOLLOW, Leland, Cornwall.

GARLINDA UNITED, 21s.
EAST WHEEL RUSSELL, £4½.
WHEEL UNY, £5½.
EAST CHIVERTON, £20½.
CHIVERTON, £9½.
TINCROFT, £19½.
TREAWNY, £20½.
WHEEL AGAR, £2½.
GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, £4½.
EAST CARN BREA, £7½.
WHEEL UNION, £2½.
CHIVERTON MOOR, £20½.
WEST CHIVERTON, £20½.
NANGLIES, £27½.
ST. DAY UNITED, 35s. 6d.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, of 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,
is a BUYER of SHARES in the ABOVE MINES. SELLERS will please state number for cash.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. CHARLES THOMAS has REMOVED from 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, to No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., where all communications must in future be addressed.

NORTH MINERS LEAD MINING COMPANY, 1860 (LIMITED).
DEER LEVEL LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
CWMBRANE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
TRIMLEY HALL LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the OFFICES of the ABOVE COMPANIES are REMOVED to No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., where all future communications must be forwarded.
CHARLES THOMAS, Sec.

MANCHESTER.
MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, MINING ENGINEER,
MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL AGENT.
LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE, AND MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.—MR. HALSE, MINING BROKER,
25, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., the writer of the letters in the MINING JOURNAL signed "A Cautious Man," informs speculators who are not his clients that his fee for advice is one guinea. One fee may be the means of saving hundreds of pounds. He can recommend a few good mines, which in all probability will have a good rise before long.
Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, Nos. 24 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING, AND OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

A MINING PAMPHLET, containing information as to Grenville, East Grenville, East Caradon, East Basset, Bryn Gwlog, North Basset, Wheel Crebor, Ludcott, Serton, and other mines. Price 6d.—T. E. W. THOMAS, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

Original Correspondence.

THE GAS COALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR,—In last week's Journal I observe an article entitled "THE GAS COALS OF GREAT BRITAIN," and in that article reference is made to the Photogenic Standard with which the illuminating power of coal gas is compared. The writer states that "the standard of comparison for the photogenic or illuminating power of coal gas has not always been the same;" and, after making some remarks on the substances present in coal gas which communicate to it its high illuminating power, and the chemical means by which the quantity of such constituents may be estimated, he proceeds as follows:—"A spermaceti candle, consuming 120 grains per hour, is now, however, generally adopted, and we are, consequently, in the habit of speaking about the light-giving power of gas as being equal to so many candles. According to this standard of comparison, the Boghead coal is about 37—that is, the illuminating power of its gas is equal to the light produced by 37 spermaceti candles, each consuming at the rate of 120 grains sperm to the hour; Lesmahago is 27; and so on with others.

Although there is nothing positively wrong in the above extracted statements, they are surprisingly vague and incomplete. There is little or no meaning in the information that the gas of Boghead Coal is equal in illuminating power to 37 sperm candles, each consuming at the rate of 120 grains in the hour, unless we are at the same time informed at what rate the gas is consumed to produce this Photogenic effect. The gas from Boghead Coal, or, indeed, the gas from any coal, may be made to yield an illuminating effect equal to 10, to equal to 100 sperm candles, according to the consumption of gas, and the number and size of burners used; therefore, in laying down a standard for estimating the comparative illuminating value of two different combustibles, it is necessary to state at what rate both are burned.

Now, a rate for the consumption of coal gas during such comparative Photometric experiments has been already decided on; and, in this country, the Photogenic value of coal gas is generally calculated for a consumption of 5 cubic feet in the hour. Accordingly, the full meaning of the statement that the gas from Boghead Coal is equal to 37 standard sperm candles, is, that by the consumption of 5 cubic feet of the coal gas in one hour, and by suitable burners, we obtain a lighting effect equal to that obtained by the combustion of 37 sperm candles, each consuming 120 grains in the same time—that is, one hour; or, in other words, 5 cubic feet of the gas from Boghead Coal is equal in illuminating value to 37 times 120 grains of spermaceti, in all, 4440 grains, or rather more than 10 ozs.

The numbers attached to the coals in the article I am now referring to are sufficient to indicate the value of the gas obtained from the various coals, as compared with one another, but not as compared with the standard sperm candle.

The kind of burner employed in Photometric experiments has a very important influence on the results obtained from different varieties of coal gas; but the object at present in view clearly does not necessitate any remarks on this point. Although there is nothing new in what has been stated above, I trust that it may tend to explain more fully the meaning attached to the numbers which express the illuminating value of such an important agent as coal gas.

CRUCIBLE.

ON COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

SIR,—I have read with interest the various letters which have appeared in the Mining Journal on Coal-Cutting Machinery, none of which, however, appear to me to be more explanatory and trustworthy than the one in last week's Journal, by Messrs. Firth, Donisthorpe, and Bower. I must say I felt rather inclined to think that 150 yards, 3 feet deep, in eight hours, was a stretch beyond what could be expected regularly; but this letter shows no pretensions to expect this, but gives us a little over 100 yards per day for soft coal, and 50 yards as a good day's work for hard coal. These figures do not look to me to be a stretch beyond the mark, and if the expenses of lifting and re-laying the road on which the machine travels can be shown to be as simple as the hewing, the inventors have no reason to care what statements are made at any institution, by Mr. Thomas, or anyone else; for, no doubt, those particularly interested will go and see the machine at work, and form their own opinion as to whether or not they may get 21s. for their 11. by using this machine. The opinions of those at present (who may ultimately have to do with the coal-cutting machine) are not worth a straw; they may rejoice to see a failure or a weak part—they know what they see, and they know no more; whereas to the inventor the failure of any part points the way to improvement; and if a coal-cutting machine is already doing its work at as little cost as hand labour, I think we may safely look to further improvements doing the rest: but there is ample room for a variety of machines, as the machine most suitable for soft coal may not be the best for hard, and the same with different pitchings. Besides, there is still a machine wanted for perpendicular cutting, for in some workings there is nearly as much of this as under-cutting. But enough of this for the present, and let us look at the next letter on the same subject, by Mr. G. Shepherd. Here we are told that in five minutes the machine cut a groove in a block of sandstone that would have taken a stonemason from 12 to 18 hours to do. Now, suppose we say 12 hours, this gives us 144 as the number of masons required to do the work in five minutes. Had we known the kind of stone, and the length and depth of groove, we could have judged for ourselves, but instead of this we are told it is a simple fact. Now, I have often been told that a fact was a lie and a-half, and if Mr. G. Shepherd would be good enough to give the length, breadth, and depth of this groove, and also in what stone the groove was cut, at least some of those in the stone trade will be able to judge better of this simple fact.—*Maentwrog, Nov. 10.*

GEO. HUNTER.

WELSH v. NORTH COUNTRY COAL.

SIR,—It must be extremely gratifying to the coalowners of South Wales to learn that the forthcoming official report is altogether in their favour. In consequence, it is reported, of the repeated applications made by the North Country proprietors, a series of experiments, extending over five weeks, has just been concluded at the Devonport Dockyard. The Admiralty were induced to make these experiments in consequence of the assertion of the North Country owners that a judicious mixture of the North Country, or Hartley coal, with the South Wales steam coal was far superior for the purposes of steam than either taken separately. The South Wales proprietors, feeling the importance of the issue, appointed Mr. Tomlinson, locomotive engineer to the Taff Vale Railway, as their representative; and, although several weeks must elapse before the official report is printed, it may be stated that the results will show that in no way has the superiority of the Welsh coal been affected, but, on the contrary, none of the mixtures experimented upon came up to the generating powers of the Welsh coal taken alone. This must be a gratifying result to the South Wales owners, who, in addition to the navy, have been supplying for some time past large private steamship companies—such as the Royal Mail, Peninsular and Oriental, and Cunard lines, which fact may be taken as presumptive evidence of the superiority of the Welsh coal, as these companies have every inducement to purchase the best article in the market. It is probable that when the official report of these trials is published the question of Welsh v. North Country coal will be permanently settled.

I have no wish to enter upon a controversy with reference to the relative merits of the coals from the two districts, for I consider that this is a duty which should be undertaken by such gentlemen as Mr. G. Grant Francis, the Chairman of the South Wales Coalowners' Association, but I think that the continued and increasing demand for South Wales coal should at least protect us from the repeated assertion that our coal is no better than the North Country coal. It is stated, and with perfect truth, that the exports of coal during the month of October just passed has been altogether unprecedented in the history of that port. Within the last month no less than 150,270 tons of coal were exported to foreign ports, and principally to the Mediterranean, French, Italian, Austrian, Russian, and Norwegian ports. Of this immense quantity no less than 11,060 tons was taken away by 26 ships in a single day. The corresponding month's return of 1862 shows that the exports were 100,923 tons of coal, and the quantity exported last month consequently shows an increase of 49,347 tons of coal. The exports of coal during the previous months of this year were—Jan., 103,006 tons; Feb., 115,890; March, 122,517; April, 128,541; May, 98,391; June, 95,108; July, 136,259; Aug., 131,123; and Sept., 137,049 tons. The total quantities which have been exported during the ten months of this year are consequently 1,217,873 tons. During the ten months of 1862 the quantities were 1,108,710 tons, in the same period of 1861 it was 940,266 tons, and of 1860 it was 940,275 tons. During the whole of 1857 the total quantity of coal exported was 752,376 tons; in 1858 (the year of the strike), 650,344 tons; in 1859, 786,118 tons; in

1860, 911,441 tons; in 1861, 1,123,637 tons; in 1862, 1,200,500 tons; and in the ten months of the present year (as previously stated) 1,217,873 tons of coal. These figures give ample proof of the rapid advancement of the demand for Welsh steam coal, Cardiff being by far the greatest output of the produce of Welsh collieries. At the present time the Bate Docks are full of vessels, and a large portion of them are in demurrage, merchants, with all their exertions, being unable to complete their engagements. Surely in the face of such facts as these the North Country owners cannot bring forward any statement that cannot be readily answered by the committee of the South Wales Coalowners' Association.

Cardiff, Nov. 10.

CYMRAEG.

NEW APPLICATION OF STEAM-POWER.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me whether steam is ever made use of as a power on its way from the boiler to the cylinder in an ordinary engine; if not, what are the practical objections to its use? There can, I think, be little doubt that steam can be made available as a power on its transit from the boiler to the cylinder in all large engines, without diminishing, or in any way affecting, the power of the engine itself. By using the steam impulsively, and causing the current to act on one or more vortex or turbine wheels of small diameter, fitted up in steam-tight chambers, as separate rotatory-engines in any convenient way on the steam-pipe, an available power may be obtained. The pressure of steam throughout the steam-pipe is the same, or nearly so, and the pressure cannot be used without the escape of the steam into the air or a condenser; but the impulsive force, more effective in high-pressure engines, may be used in its passage along the steam-pipe from the boiler to the cylinder. The velocity of the steam is very great during the time the engine is at work, and although not quite continuous from the opening and closing of the steam ports, is nearly so; and the motion of the vortex wheels may be regulated by fly-wheels. It is probable that only about 15 per cent. of the total effective power of the steam would be obtained by thus using the steam impulsively; but it could be used several times in succession before arriving at the steam cylinder, and would be an additional and costless power.

Densall, near Hereford, Nov. 11.

MICHAEL PHILLIPS.

TREATMENT OF BESSEMER SCRAP METAL.

SIR,—The question has been raised whether or not Bessemer Scrap metal can be re-manufactured so as to offer an inducement to the manufacturer to substitute the Bessemer for the ordinary process, but as there is no doubt that the difficulties are not greater than in dealing with scrap steel generally, I should have attached but little importance to the matter, had it been yet proved that Bessemer metal can be applied as a substitute either for wrought-iron or steel. The metal, however, has always appeared to me to be more like carefully refined pig-iron; and I believe that if refined pig had been applied to many of the purposes to which Bessemer metal is stated to be applicable, equally good results would have been obtained. As I learn that Mr. Robert Mushet has been one of the most successful manufacturers of Bessemer metal, perhaps he will state his experience. A writer in the Birmingham Journal states that "efforts have been made to use up the scraps that accumulate in the working of the Bessemer process, but it has been found impossible to re-adapt it. The scraps have been subjected to intense heat, but they will not ball up, and skilled blacksmiths, who have had great experience in steel welding, have tried their utmost; but, even after the metal has been so heated that it was feared it would fall to pieces beneath the hammer, yet no chemical union could be effected."

In reply to this, Mr. Bessemer writes that his scrap can be employed either as a raw material for making ingots of cast-steel, or for re-manufacture by the Bessemer process, or by welding precisely in the same manner as scrap-iron. He states that welded steel tyres are so perfectly sound that in trying to fracture them at the weld they almost invariably break on one or the other side of it; indeed, so thoroughly successful is the welding of Bessemer steel tyres, that one of the first houses in the trade has now adopted the process, and more than 100 tons of steel tyres have been welded in the most perfect manner, many of them of the largest size used for locomotives. With reference to the piling of scrap or crop ends, it appears that the London and North-Western Railway Company having on hand the crop ends taken from 500 tons of Bessemer steel rails, proceeded to pile these crop ends in precisely the same manner as practised in piling scrap-iron. These piles were made into flat slabs, and were afterwards used to form the top and bottom side of other piles, composed of old iron railway bars, and were then rolled into new railway bars, having steel faces, and the central part of common iron. More than 100 rails were thus made, and after many unsuccessful attempts to detach the steel, both by hardening in water and by other means, they were laid down for use upon the line. Here is an instance not only of the welding of Bessemer steel scrap, but also of its perfect welding to ordinary wrought-iron, and the simple fact of treating all the scraps resulting from 500 tons of Bessemer steel, made by not less than 500 consecutive repetitions of the converting process, shows that Bessemer steel of a uniform welding quality can be made with certainty in the regular and ordinary way of trade.

As Mr. Mushet has, I believe, given Mr. Bessemer a written acknowledgment that he has, in his various inventions, applied the Bessemer process, no one can be better able to give an opinion upon the subject. Is it true that Bessemer metal can be run from almost any kind of metal bearing the name, or having the appearance, of pig-iron? It is stated that practical ironmakers well know the use of good scrap-iron, and need never ask what is to be done with it; but by the question being now asked, the public will be able to form an opinion as to the merits of the process introduced amongst them as the Bessemer process, which was to have done so much for the nation. Those great results have yet to be obtained, and all old ideas and principles cast away. No doubt there may be many purposes the metal is useful for, such as are usually made from cast-iron; but, as a general substitute for bar-iron or steel it is not yet their equal, or ever will be. Why has not puddled-steel made greater strides than it has? Simply because the process is not regular, and the scrap cannot be used to as good advantage as ordinary iron scrap. Again, the latitude for using an inferior pig-iron is much greater than for manufacturing tough fibrous iron. Many of these new processes, or rather old processes brought up again, are only good for the manufacturer, but injurious to the pockets of the public, and no better proof need be given of the unsuitability of some of the metals than the questions asked with reference to Bessemer metal.—Nov. 10.

FERRUM.

MINERAL DEPOSITS.

SIR,—The following remarks on the subject of mineral deposits, quoted from "Instructions for the Multiplication of Works of Art in Metal by Voltaic Electricity," by Mr. Spencer, may be offered for consideration:—

"At the lapse of a month from the period of putting the experiment in operation the solution had entirely disappeared, the glass was then broken, and the interior of the plug of plaster was examined by cutting it perpendicularly into halves with a fine saw. A most beautiful sight presented itself—the metallic zinc had almost disappeared, and a sulphate of zinc had been formed immediately over it. Above this, and in the body of the plaster, a series of veins of pure metallic copper was found ramified through every portion of the interior. In fact, it presented a miniature representation of the metalliferous veins of one of the richest mines." In another experiment Mr. Fox thought them due to electricity, and to put it to the test he made an experiment with an apparatus somewhat similar to the one described. The difference consisted in having a piece of copper-plate substituted for the rod of sulphur of copper mentioned in his former experiment; and salt and water were put into both cells—a clay wall separated them as before. After the lapse of from three to four months it was found that the interposed wall of clay had become laminated, or split into thin plates."

I have observed, in a previous letter, that there is a quartz reef in almost every valley between the mountains; and, being a vitrified body, or plate of glass, every mountain may be supposed to be insulated; yet the walls of the bodies laid across the quartz reef, or plate of glass, may be considered to act as electrodes to the mineral operating in one deposit independently of any other, so as to show signs of the oxygen and nitrogen poles. At Trewavas Mine there was a large bunch of copper ore west of a clay cross-course, in the granite rock, dipping easterly towards a slate formation. The western part of this bunch showed symptoms of resinous matters, as if deposited at the nitrogen pole; the eastern part exhibited signs of an acid nature, as if affected by the oxygen pole; while immediately there seemed to be the effect of both electrodes. At the west end the bunch was formed of columns standing on their ends, corresponding to the dip of the lode; a transverse section of these would be a parallelogram considerably cuspidated at the acute angles, and placed so as to overlap each other; each column being insulated by very thin plates of saponaceous matter; here there was no quartz. The middle of the bunch had a course of quartz about 1 ft. wide, and the copper arranged on either side, the fatty matter being contiguous to the walls of the lode. The east end of the bunch was much larger. The quartz course gradually deviated into branches and in contact with killas the quartz and copper became split into ramifications, and dwindled so as not to be remunerative. At the

west end of the bunch the rock was erupted into by several fissures lined with oxide of iron.—*Ding Dong Mine.*

JOHN THURAN.

GOLD EXTRACTION IN WALES.

SIR,—As the best system of extracting gold from its matrix appears still a matter of dispute amongst the uninitiated, and the Dolgelly companies, notwithstanding it being well known and established in our gold mines abroad, I think that it is but right to inform your readers what has actually been practically effected at the Cambrian by means of the arrangements I made there. I have already informed you that I made trials on upwards of 100 tons of poor quartz and slates in November last, containing on an average only about 20 grs. of gold per ton, out of which we were able to extract 15 grs. of gold per ton. This was done and repeated, merely to prove that the gold could be easily extracted, and with economy and dispatch, preparatory to the getting of the paying minerals. Lately the Vigra and Clogau Company sent upwards of 10 tons of their poor quartz to the Cambrian to be treated. This was soon reduced by Cpts. Martin and Pascoe, the dressers, and the results were a product of 4 dwts. of gold per ton, and only 4 grs. per ton left in the remains. The final product can be smelted or triturated with quicksilver in a barrel, as may be deemed most convenient, according to the nature of the compound. I trust these particulars will show that what was wanted at Dolgelly is a sufficient quantity of paying stuff (say), of an average of from 8 to 12 dwts. per ton, and not a new system of extraction. Pans may suit to grind samples, or picked rich quartz, but are totally inapplicable to treat poor stuff on a large scale. Percussion table and grinding-pans are very old inventions, and have been long abandoned as worthless in the reduction of gold ores. The barrels are only used to amalgamate concentrated ores, and not to treat the whole bulk of unconcentrated poor ores. It is quite evident that the majority of those who are engaged at Dolgelly are totally unacquainted with the business, otherwise such statements as we see from time to time in the Journal would not be made. I observe some of the other companies, as well as the Cambrian, are beginning to learn the value of stamps and blankets for reducing gold ores, and find that the so-called new inventions are costly and worthless. It is time that the legitimate companies should proceed in earnest, and test the real value of their respective properties in the usual business manner, and not waste their capital in visionary schemes.

15, Clarendon-gardens, W., Nov. 12.

EVAN HOPKINS.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

SIR,—Your omission, owing I presume to pressure on your space, of my reply to the communication of "A. P." of Oct. 22, has proved rather fortunate than otherwise, inasmuch as we have now the details of his plan, and are, consequently, enabled to form a more correct opinion upon its merits. Briefly, I maintain (the proofs I have laid before you) that the statistics of "A. P." are wanting in accuracy; that his project of combining the Cost-book System, which is essentially an unlimited liability system, with the principle of limited liability is impracticable except in name; that as it is more lucrative not to be "one's own lawyer," provided clients can be obtained, I prefer acting for others; and that until "A. P." claimed the honour of coaching his professional brethren, I was addressing capitalists, and not the profession, whose members would prefer "Wordsworth" or "Tapping" as a text-book to the columns of a scientific and commercial journal. "A. P." concludes from his arguments "that for working mineral properties the principle of the cost-book has two great advantages over limited liability—the power of calling up the necessary capital to develop the mine, no matter what it might amount to, and the power of relinquishment of shares; and that the limited liability has two advantages over the cost-book—the non-liability of any individual shareholder to be sued for any debt of the company, and the naming of a certain amount beyond which no shareholder can be compelled to contribute on account of the company." There may be two classes of shareholders (one class with limited liability, and the other with unlimited liability), but the liability of the same shareholder in the same company cannot be at the same time limited and unlimited. Such a state of things could not even be obtained by a special Act of Parliament, much less under the Companies Act, 1862.

The only combination which has any similarity to that which "A. P." promises is that which would be secured by carrying out Mr. Thomas Tapping's notion of registering a cost-book company as a company "limited by guarantee"—a course which it will be admitted, I think upon consideration, is dangerous and undesirable. In a cost-book partnership the individual shareholders are never sued except in two cases—when they do not pay their calls, and a merchant is put upon them, and when the company is being wound-up with heavy liabilities existing. Supposing the company to be registered as "limited by guarantee," the course against shareholders would practically be the same. Those who failed to pay calls would be sued by the company instead of the merchant, and in case of winding-up calls would be made upon the shareholders for the payment of the liabilities. There would, it is true, be a limit to the liability, but in return for it there would be less inducement for the committee to keep the mine free from liability, and more numerous opportunities for litigation.

The company projected by "A. P." would not contain the elements of a cost-book company, but would simply be a company "limited by guarantee," and working upon Articles of Association, which would probably be declared invalid in a court of equity. "A. P." would constitute his company thus—The liability of the company would be "limited by guarantee," so that in the event of winding-up the shareholders could not be compelled to contribute more than a fixed amount, but such shareholders must contribute working capital to an unlimited extent, or forfeit all previous payments. Now, I maintain that there is no advantage in this, and that it involves insuperable difficulties, as "A. P." will have to prove, by answering a very few enquiries upon the subject. I am, of course, at a disadvantage in not having his proposed Articles of Association, but if he will forward me a copy through you I will undertake to prove what I now simply assert. Will "A. P." be kind enough to state how the relinquishment of shares in a company "limited by guarantee" can be legally or equitably permitted? Assume a company to be "limited by guarantee," and constituted with 10,000 shares, the shareholders undertaking to contribute 12. per share in case of winding-up. What would be the effect of relinquishment? Just this. The company could reduce its liability to creditors to almost nil; because every share relinquished would reduce the assets available for creditors. Whilst the company remains as originally projected, there would be 10,000 assets for the creditors—an amount which every relinquishment of a single share would diminish. "A. P." by permitting relinquishment would render it possible for a company to commence winding-up with only 71. for the liquidators to call up, and I believe that the existence of such a state of things is not, as "A. P." states, calculated to enable his combination companies to obtain "the necessary credit for carrying out their undertakings," unless the necessary credit mean none at all.

The creditor of an "A. P." company must recollect that it is proposed to call working capital only as required, and that the shareholders have the right to relinquish even the small amount of liability which they undertook upon accepting the shares. The shareholders can secure their object in this way. The company (having at the time of a meeting assets just sufficient to cover liabilities) is considered to have exhausted all chances of success, but as there is a power of relinquishment it is unnecessary to pass a resolution for voluntarily winding-up. The power of relinquishment leaving it to the option of each shareholder to withdraw or go on as he thinks proper. At this meeting the whole 10,000 shares are in existence, so that creditors have the confidence "A. P." claims from them. Immediately after the meeting (say, within a week) the holders of 9990 relinquish, what will be the course adopted? The holders of the remaining 10 shares can carry on the adventure (working upon the creditors' confidence that there are 10,000 assets) for twelve months, incur 10,000. liability, and then resolve upon a voluntary wind-up. What will the creditors get? Not a penny in the 12. The former holders of the 9990 shares have relinquished all liability, and the creditors can not obtain, under the most favourable circumstances, more than 101. in full discharge of the 10,000. due to them.

My argument is this, and I am sure a large number of the readers of the Mining Journal would be glad if that able legal writer, Mr. Thomas Tapping, would confirm or refute its accuracy.—1. That an "A. P." company is not a combination of the cost-book and limited liability systems, but a joint-stock company, "limited by guarantee," with special Articles of Association framed to agree, as near as may be, with cost-book rules.—2. That the Companies Act, 1862, does not authorise the relinquishment of shares "limited by guarantee," which differs materially from a transfer, because by relinquishing the guarantee is cancelled to the prejudice of the creditor, which is not the case when a share is transferred.—3. That the

company established by Letters Patent (quoted from Tapping "On the Cost-book Principle") is advocated in substitution for the Cost-book Principle, since the liability of the same shareholder in the same company at the same time cannot be both limited and unlimited.—4. That an "A. P." company would be inequitable, because without the knowledge or consent of the creditors the liability may have been removed from one shareholder without being accepted by another. LUX ONSCURA.

Nov. 9.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A. P.," in his proposition for limiting the liability of cost-book adventurers, observes that he has "not mentioned one and an important particular in the new method—that inasmuch as the guarantee of a contribution of a stated amount per share towards the liabilities of the company on its being wound-up attaches to every share of the company, a test is established of the bona fides of the promoters who take fully paid-up shares, which, of course, with the other shares, are liable to the guarantee; hence their interest is made all the more identical with that of the general body of shareholders." Let us hope this will not be a case of mistaken identity.

At present adventurers pay a fixed sum for the property purchased; and take it "for better or worse," whilst according to "the new method" they would increase the purchase money in proportion to the unprofitable nature of the purchase. Under the present system a property estimated to be worth 50,000*l.* (in paid-up shares), and supposed to require another 50,000*l.* to develop it, is sold to a company with 100,000*l.* capital, and in the event of 150,000*l.* being required to develop it, the vendor obtains only one-fourth of the profits instead of the one-half, which he would have received had his estimate of the cost of development been correct. According to "the new method" the vendor would receive 50,000*l.* for the property, provided it could be developed for 50,000*l.*, and thrice that amount (or its equivalent) if the cost of development were 150,000*l.*, for whilst under the present system (the company being thus less profitable than promised) he would receive, as dividend, 5*s.* for each 15*s.* paid to the general body of shareholders; he would, under "the new method," receive 10*s.* for each 10*s.* paid to the general shareholder. Surely this is making interests identical with a vengeance. Let us see that in curing one evil we do not create a greater. G. C. B.

LIMITED LIABILITY, AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—Your interesting and valuable article of Oct. 3 (and also your correspondents' remarks thereon since), I have read with much attention; and subsequent events, as given in your report last week of the meeting of the Dolfrwynog Mining Company (Limited), have shown to the public the necessity of weighing well the special Articles of Association in any company in which it is intended to become a shareholder. As already stated by you, the directors in the above company at present are highly respectable men; but from their Articles of Association being drawn with such full powers in favour of the directors, instead of, as is usual, the general body of shareholders, it causes an uneasy feeling, particularly as in the case at their meeting on Oct. 29, when it was proposed to alter or rescind some of the Articles of Association, the Chairman boldly stated that the directors had determined they "would not alter them, whatever the shareholders might say to the contrary," and although it was put to the vote, they carried their point. The danger, therefore, to shareholders who have not seen the articles before signing is serious; and an instance was mentioned at that meeting, where a shareholder had taken his shares on the faith of a preliminary prospectus handed him by one of the promoters, where it was printed that 6000 shares were to be given to the lessees for the transfer of their interest in the mine—whereas the actual arrangement was for 9000 shares! This could not have happened had every shareholder, before signing the Deed, been provided with a copy of the Articles of Association and prospectus. In many instances it is believed that, although a shareholder may be liable for the whole of the amount per share stated, some part of that may be returned in the event of the undertaking not proving successful; but such is generally a fallacy; and in the case of this company, the articles allow the directors to borrow to the extent of half the nominal amount of the capital, or actually (as in this case) the full amount of capital subscribed. I think, therefore, it is a great boon to the public that you place before them on all occasions the danger they run in not fully satisfying themselves before they accept shares in any undertaking.—*Liverpool, Nov. 11.* M. A. T.

THE UNCULTIVATED LANDS IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—I have felt greatly surprised lately while engaged about mining matters in going over large tracts of wasteland to see it so neglected, when the greater part might very easily and profitably be brought into cultivation. In passing over the common to go to the Wheal Esthers, in Cardinham, I can clearly see that if those commons were divided into suitably sized tenements, the parties to have long leases (say 50 years), and to be at first assisted with manures, we might, instead of sending away such a large portion of our most industrious and valuable people, for want of sufficiently remunerative employment, keep them all at home, at a great advantage to themselves, and a still greater to our country. And if, instead of wasting our richest manures from our cities and towns in our seas and rivers, thereby defiling the waters, and injuring the health of the people, we were to save it all, and I can prove to the world that it can be effected in a perfectly natural way, without any expensive and deteriorating chemical process, we might add to the health, wealth, and happiness of the people almost beyond calculation; besides the overwhelming importance of a larger population for feeding our volunteer corps, our army and navy, &c., and the signs of the times demand this being immediately attended to. I believe if we were to save the whole of our sewage, and properly apply it to the soil, we might much more handsomely provide for double the population in this country than we do for the present number. *Newgate-street, Nov. 9.* T. M. PASCOE.

MINING IN CORNWALL—THE BOTALLACK MINE.

SIR,—In the Supplement to the Journal of Oct. 31 you inserted a description of the Botallack Mine. This description was taken from Mr. Spargo's "Statistics of, and Observations upon, the Mines of Cornwall and Devon;" a book which, I presume, is accepted as an authority in the mining world. At any rate, it is a book in which I should expect to meet with statements, in speaking of the rocks of any district, and the lodes which traverse them, in accord with the universally recognised principles of geology. So much I have a right to, and failing in this, as a member of the commonwealth, it is my duty to call the author to the bar of public opinion. Mr. Spargo, in describing the rocks at the Botallack Mine, says—"The evidence is clear that before one lamina of the clay-slate was deposited the beautiful metal of tin was prepared in veins for the use of man."

It would, however, appear that the granite of this district is a disturbed granite—or, in other words, it does not occupy the site it used to do in the series of rocks forming the crust of the planet; the evidence of this is, that the same lodes that are formed in the granite run into the clay-slate, a rock which must from the nature of things be many millions of years younger than the granite out of which it has been formed." Now, it will readily be admitted that in our investigations to arrive at the laws under which metallic lodes are formed, it is of prime importance that we should have a clear and definite conception of the condition and sequence of rocks. We cannot safely move a single step without this knowledge, nor is it necessary that we should, for by following out the common system of classification adopted throughout Europe, we have a true succession of rocks before us. But Mr. Spargo inverts that order, and gives us, instead, a confused notion of the strata in the Botallack district. He says that granite is the bottom, or primitive rock, upon which the clay-slate rests—or, in other words, that the granite is a much older rock than the clay-slate. Now, this is a grave error, but it is one which I should hardly have thought it worth while to notice in itself. Mr. Spargo, however, no sooner makes the statement, than he begins to rear upon it a theory as to the formation of mineral veins; asserting that "the evidence is clear that millions of years before one lamina of the clay-slate was deposited, the beautiful metal of tin was prepared in granite." It is, then, in its consequences that this statement is of importance to all who are anxious to make a science of mining.

Now, before I go further into this question, it would simplify matters very much if Mr. Spargo would oblige those who have bought his book by setting forth the grounds for his belief that the granite of the Botallack Mine is older than the clay-slate. And it is only fair for me to state that I am prepared to prove that the granite there is not only more recent than the clay-slate, but subsequent to the old Red Sandstone and the carboniferous formations. He is, no doubt, aware that Bischof, and other distinguished German chemists and geologists, are of opinion that clay-slate and

grauwacke are convertible into granite by crystallisation. (See Bischof's "Chemical and Physical Geology," vol. iii., page 411.) I would also refer him to the "Geological Report on Cornwall and Devon," where he will find (page 166) that Sir Henry de la Beche says—"As a whole, the granite masses of Cornwall and Devon may be considered to have been protruded after, at least, the deposit of the upper part of the grauwacke series." I would also refer him to the able memoir of De la Beche—"On the Formation of Rocks in South Wales and South-Western England" (page 228), and to Jukes's "Geological Manual" (page 311). These authorities are conclusive, or rather are considered conclusive by all educated men. Besides, it is almost an axiom in geology that primitive, or primitive, granite does not anywhere exist. Of course, if the granite at Botallack is not primitive, but more recent even than the old Red Sandstone, Mr. Spargo's theory is worthless, and we are still without any true knowledge of the formation of the "beautiful metal of tin in granite."

Carmarthen.

C. T.

CORNISH MINES, AND SUPPLIES.

SIR,—Can any living soul make anything of "Vindex," with his snorting engines, viaducts, docks, and donkeys, all rolled together, and built, if we are to believe him and "Echo," with materials supplied "by public tender?" In the first place, however, I must inform "Vindex," that for the present I shall pass the Falmouth Docks, for reasons that he may, perhaps, never comprehend; and then briefly point out the fact that the materials used in the construction of the Viaduct at Redruth, as well as the one at Ponsnooth, were not supplied "by public tender," and for which the passengers over the lines are, no doubt, very thankful. With regard to "Sperris," surely "Vindex" will not assert that it is a mere question of tendering, or otherwise, that will allow the accounts to be made up correctly; or, as we are informed from St. Michael's-alley, "with after-claps to the extent of thousands?"—*Redruth, Nov. 10.* SPERRIS MUNDIC ACCOUNT.

MINE MANAGEMENT—MINE SUPPLIES.

SIR,—As an agent interested in the mines around Liskeard, as well as those in the neighbourhood of Illogan, I beg to offer a remark or two on the letter of "A Discontented Shareholder," and for that purpose I take his own figures for my guidance respecting the measurement of Norway timber, as sold by new and old calliper measure, which are as follow:—159 ft. from Bayly and Fox, of Plymouth, would cost, last month, 42*s.* 6*d.* per load, new measurement, 6*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; 200 ft. from the Perran Company, or the Michell's, of Truro, would cost, last month, 7*d.* per foot, old measurement, 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; leaving 18*s.* 6*d.* against the new measurement, on a single wagon-load of timber. The cost of carriage requires no comment, for, though none of our carriers acquire fortunes by carrying timber to the mines, they are not such utter fools as "A Discontented Shareholder" would imply; indeed, I think he must be slightly "touched" himself, for what can exceed the nonsense he has written about "the price of steel ranging from 27*l.* to 48*l.* per ton," without adding whether it was for tilted, cast, blister, or Sykes's (?) blister, or naming the marks thereon, or the dates when the goods were supplied. The prices forwarded by Thomas Gregory, of the Drake Walls Mine, are still more vague and worthless for any useful purpose to a practical man. A MINE AGENT.

Hill-side, Carn Breca, November 10.

MINE MANAGEMENT—SUPPLY BY TENDER.

SIR,—You are doing a great service, and proving yourself a true miner, by continuing to publish letters from those few adventurers who, like myself, are awakened to the utter rottenness of the mode by which our mines are supplied with materials, and I trust the Journal will continue open to so righteous a cause until we have succeeded in bringing about a total reform. But I would suggest that such letters only tend to show that there are a few who are becoming awakened, and it is obvious that by such isolated action, and mere expression of individual opinions, little or nothing will be accomplished. "Union is strength" should be our cry, and I feel sure that by united action we should very quickly be able to organise plans for carrying out proper reforms, and the first, and nearly the only thing necessary to do is to point out to the shareholders of all mines that the power to effect such reforms rests with themselves. All they now do is to growl and grumble like the caged lion, quite unconscious of their strength. Once let them perceive that by a little organised action they can carry any righteous proposition, and I suspect they will make their power felt, to the consternation of jobbery and the necessary improvement of their various properties. I allude more especially to the subject of "Supply by Tender," than which a more important one does not exist in the mining world. It is a speaking fact that we hear scarcely a word said in favour of a system so faulty and dishonest as the present; in fact, it must be obvious that no one could have any honest motive for so doing. As for a correspondent signing himself "Sperris Mundic Account," the slight allusion he has made to the subject is utterly unworthy notice. Only let the public tender be applied, and people will soon find that mines now making 5*s.* calls will make 2*s.* 6*d.* calls, others making 2*s.* 6*d.* calls will, perhaps, pay their way, or nearly so, and others that are now only just paying their way will be found to pay occasional dividends, especially if supply by tender be backed by rigid enforcement of payment of calls in arrear. I invite correspondence from those who wish to advocate— A TENDER SUBJECT.

"PRILLING" TIN SAMPLES.

SIR,—Although no one can complain of the able manner in which Messrs. Hockin and Marrack conducted the case of the Wheal Jane adventurers against Mr. James, I think that it is much to be regretted that the agents of the mine should have been so neglectful as to have permitted even the suspicion of fraud, which costs the adventurers more than the entire value of the sampling to litigate. That there was prilling appears to be admitted by the agents, as well as by the purchasers but both plaintiffs and defendants appear to have been in awkward circumstances—the agents could not prove that the whole of the samples were not prilled, and the purchaser had no direct evidence of any prilling whatever. The verdict of the jury, reducing the amount to be paid by the purchaser to the extent of 28*l.*, would certainly appear to me to be about as just as could be given. As I do not consider our agents free from blame, there are one or two questions which I should be glad if some of your practical correspondents would answer through your columns. Is it usual for mine agents to re-sample tinstuff after it has been sold, or is the practice confined to Wheal Jane? It appears to me that the re-sampling of tinstuff after sale looks as if the sellers were incompetent men, or something worse. I have always understood that if an agent takes a proper sample he can pretty well judge of the value of the ore, if he knows his business; and Capt. Bray's remark, that the parcel was worth double what the purchaser proposed to give, looks as though he knew something of its value. Can it be that the re-sampling was simply to ascertain that the prilling had not been too glaring?

There is only one circumstance in favour of the agents—the writing of the letter to the purchaser, telling him that, to use a very vulgar expression, "they had been laying it on too thick," and the straightforward character of this communication almost makes me think that prilling is a general practice at tin samplings. The effect upon the mine adventurers is obvious—they are losers. The purchasers know that, in addition to calculating for the legitimate difference between the result given by careful assay and that obtainable in the usual process of manufacture, they must allow for prilling, and are thus induced to bid less for a given sample than they otherwise would, in order to be on the safe side. No wonder our purchasers compare notes before bidding. Do the agents of Tincroft, East Pool, Great Wheal Vor, Botallack, Dolcoath, and, indeed, of tin mines generally, re-sample after sale? If so, the purchasers, of course, make allowances accordingly; and, probably, many tin mines are prevented from turning out profitable through the shortcomings of the agents. A WHEAL JANE ADVENTURER.

Nov. 9.

THE LANIVET AND BODMIN DISTRICT.

SIR,—Seeing but few reports have appeared in the Journal respecting the Lanivet and Bodmin Mines, I solicit space for the following very brief geological synopsis of the eighteen concerns now in a state of development, my desire being to direct the attention and enlist the pens of our able captains to publish full geological details of the respective mines, and thus spread geological information, and so enable capitalists to invest in a district which offers at this time prospects of successful mining equal, if not superior, to any stanniferous portion of Cornwall. Taking a bird's-eye view of the district, Nature appears to point out two particular and distinct strata—plutonic and transition rocks; hence the mines may be easily classified as nine in grauwacke, six in granite, and three others, grauwacke and granite junction mines.

Sub-divisions of grauwacke mines, or sets, two:—1. Those with large, well-defined east and west lodes, from 2 ft. to 7 ft. wide, and intersecting caunter lodes and elvan courses having metalliferous deposits very near the point of intersection. Examples:—West Downs and Wheal Arundell. 2. Sets without well-defined east and west lodes and caunter lodes, the elvan courses being considerable distances from any metallic deposits. The tin courses, consisting of innumerable veins or branches, extending from a mile to a mile and a-half in length, and varying in width from 20 to 50 fathoms. The main courses bearing east 50° south, and others east 160° south, and forming junctions on the tops of the long round-backed hills. Caunter tin branches running east 37° north. Iron lodes, north-east. The tin very regularly deposited. Examples:—Wheal Prosper, Wheal Sarah, West Wheal Prosper and Woodley Lane, Mulberry, North Mulberry, and New Downs.

Mines in granite, two kinds:—1. Sets having coarse, well-defined lodes and elvan courses, metalliferous in depth and near the points of intersection. Examples:—Lanivet, Wheal Rachel, and South Trebell. 2. Those having no large lodes, and without elvan courses, consisting of a multiplicity of branches, stream worked, as deep as soft self, or pot ground, on the backs from time immemorial. Examples:—East Basm, Little Wheal Prosper, and a portion of Wheal William.

The grauwacke and granite junction mines have large, compact east and west lodes

and caunter lodes, and these intersected with coarse elvan (Grown and Samson rock) generally bearing from 160° to 180° north of tin lodes; common cross-courses generally from 80° to 130° west of north. Tin deposits in granite, and 350 fathoms north in grauwacke. Copper lodes occur further north. Examples:—Trebel Conols, Wheal Esther, North Wheal Esther, and Wheal William.

Of copper and lead mines I will treat in my next communication. ALPHA.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).

SIR,—Relying on your well-known impartiality, I request the favour of the insertion in your Journal of a few remarks relating to the treatment which I have recently experienced from the committee in this mine. The report of the late meeting contained in the Journal of Oct. 31 omits some statements of mine made at that meeting, which I could have wished to see in their proper connection. I need not state the condition in which I found the mine when I undertook the management, as it is well known to all concerned. I never boasted of any good which I have done in raising the mine from poverty to a dividend state; neither have I at any time taken any advantage of my employers by writing false reports, with a view to deprive them of their property; and I think that all my reports, which can be seen at Mr. Edward King's office, have been justified at all times by the state of the mine. All my prospects have been verified, the following is a letter which I received when things were looking very dull:—*July 16, 1861.* Dear Sir,—The committee were much surprised and disappointed to find no report of the mine—how is this? On making up the accounts for the three months ending with May cost, a loss of 1150*l.* has been made, or nearly 400*l.* per month; and beyond that, I find June cost 700*l.*; and, if you only return 6 tons of tin against that, the loss will be upwards of 300*l.* monthly. This state of things cannot go on. The committee have appointed Tuesday, July 30, for the general meeting, and the following resolution has been passed:—"That Capt. Pryor be requested to prepare a full report of the condition of the mine, and that he attend the committee meeting on Monday, July 29, at this office, in London, to give such information as may be required to enable them to advise the general meeting as to future proceedings." You will, therefore, come to London, have the plans from Mr. Henderson, and be prepared with reports and every particular. I shall be in Cornwall next week, and, no doubt, shall see you on the subject. It seems to me the mine is in a very critical state.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, EDWARD KING." This was about four months after I took the management, but previous to this we met with an improvement in the 90, east of engine-shaft, which increased our returns up to 6 tons per month. On my visit to London I proposed the driving of the 84 cross-cut south, bearing the main part of Wheal Kitty lode to be in this direction (which is now called Pryor's lode), and at the same time to suspend the sinking of Holgate's shaft, which had effect a great saving in the cost. These were trying times, as may be inferred from many letters of a similar character to the above in my possession. After we had driven this long cross-cut, and cut Pryor's lode, 170 shares were sent from London, and sold in the county for 17*s.* 6*d.* per share. We then proposed two other cross-cuts to be put out at the 34 and 44 ft. levels. Previous to the cutting the lodes in these cross-cuts, I had a great deal of uphill work to perform, which can be borne out by letters I have in my possession: 2 fms. before the cutting of the lode at these points we had to send up an estimate of materials, as another call would not be made. About three weeks thereafter, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Enward King, and I, having received 10*l.* for similar reasons before the following meeting, Messrs. Teague and Field purchased very lately. Mr. Field attended the meeting, and made very pointed remarks respecting the dressing-rooms. I would remark that no good and honest miner would recommend the outlay of 300*l.* in the alteration of the tin-floors after finding the mine in such a miserable plight as I found it in before making any discovery underground; and while we had the same floors where the previous parties dressed upwards of 23 tons per month. From this time, to my leaving the mine, certain parties have been concocting all kinds of schemes against me, and my treatment from them has been bad. I attended the meeting which was held on the 28th of July last, and answered, I believe satisfactorily, all questions put to me, as can be seen in the Journal of August last. Capt. Teague produced a plan, trying to show that Pryor's lode is a new lode, by following of which plan they have driven south of the main part of the lode, which can now be seen 4 fms. behind the end.

After the services which I rendered, and the beneficial results of these services, it does appear very ungenerous on the part of the committee to instruct the secretary to write the following letter,—*27, Austin Friars, London, Aug. 25, 1863.* Wheal Kitty Mine. Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the committee of management of this mine, held on Tuesday, Aug. 25, a resolution was passed, and entered on the minutes, that you be requested to send in your resignation as manager of this mine. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, EDWARD KING." To which I replied,—*Dear Sir,*—I am in receipt of your letter of the 26, and beg to say that I should not once think of sending in my resignation as manager until I tender it myself at the next meeting of adventurers, when I shall have the opportunity of laying before the meeting the reason of my being injured through Messrs. Teague and Field. This is the thanks I have received after bringing a most wretched, miserable, dilapidated, "knocked" mine, into a profitable position.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, R. PRYOR." Afterwards came the following letter:—"Wheal Kitty, Sept. 19. The committee send you the enclosed cheque, value 4*l.* 4*s.*, in payment for services rendered to this mine up to this date. Of course, you have had intimation that your services are no longer required, so this balance your account with this mine.—For the committee, W. TEAGUE.—Capt. R. Pryor, Redruth."

After the treatment that I have received from Messrs. Teague and Field (the majority of the committee), I wished to attend, and did attend, the last meeting, to ascertain the reason for my discharge; but, to my surprise, when I began the investigation, Mr. Field (the Chairman) closed the business of the meeting, therefore I had no opportunity of making my intended remarks. The question put to me by Mr. Field, with reference to the number of times I went underground per month in Wheal Kitty, were evidently intended as an *insinuation*, that the reason for my discharge was the infrequency of my subterranean visits. He asked if I went underground only once in ten weeks! I went underground in the mine three times a month; and, in addition to that, I have been there five times a month attending to surface work. I should say that these attendances are pretty well for four guineas per month; and if my descent into Wheal Kitty was not twice as often as Capt. Teague has been underground in Tincroft and Illogan Mines for 31*l.* 10*s.* per month, I will repay part of my salary to the company. It is true that Capt. Teague has been underground in Wheal Kitty, since his connection with the mine, but only three times! Since Capt. Teague has dictated the operations there, the following is the extent of ground laid open on the lode (Pryor's):—The 84 east, 4 fms. 2 ft.; the 84 west, 4 fms. 5 ft.; the 44 east, 4 fms. 4 ft.; the 44 west, 8 fms.; the 34 east, 3 fms.; the 34 west, 7 fms. 7 in.; Total, 27 fms. 5 ft. 7 in. There is one level only being driven in the old mine—the 100, east of engine-shaft; this I did not measure. The tin they are taking away I laid open.

Redruth, Nov. 11.

P.S.—I shall feel ready to offer any further explanation to any correspondent who will append his real name to his communication.—R. P.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).

SIR,—It has been said by many gentlemen conversant with mining that committees, especially London committees, of management of mines are worse than useless, inasmuch as the power vested in them is too often abused, to the injury of good and honest persons, to the gratification of spiteful feeling, and to the service of self-interest. This power has been exercised very frequently upon competent honest managers, pursers, and others, who have been dismissed from their posts in many cases without any reason. I could name many mines in Cornwall to which these remarks apply, but at the present moment my thoughts are on Wheal Kitty, in St. Agnes, which was recently under the management of Capt. Richard Pryor, of Redruth, who deserves great credit and praise for the manner in which he has laid open the tin ground, from which the company are now reaping a handsome dividend. Capt. Pryor is a first-rate miner, and to my certain knowledge, he devoted much time and energy to the development of a property which, when he entered the mine, was in a wretchedly poor condition, and its abandonment was in contemplation. The conduct of the principal promoter of Capt. Richard Pryor's removal from the management of Wheal Kitty has excited great disgust in Redruth and all places where Capt. Pryor, and his services to the company, are known. It is to be hoped that hereafter mining companies will restrict their committees, not permitting them to discharge useful, efficient, and honest agents without the establishment of sufficient evidence. I know that Capt. Pryor stands high in the estimation of his neighbours, and wherever he is known.—*Camborne, Nov. 10.* A PURSER.

MINING IN IRELAND.

SIR,—In the Journal of Oct. 31 I saw a letter signed William Tonkin, "agent of Dhurode Mine," in which he has insinuated that I am not the writer of the letter he alludes to, of Oct. 10; he is, however, quite mistaken, and if he had confined his remarks to truth and facts, instead of trying to injure one of the best friends he ever had, I might have replied at some length, but I will not now so take up your space. W. Tonkin says he was employed in Coochin Mine in 1840, and was two years in that mine, but he forgets to say in what capacity, and the public may infer from his statement that he was an agent; but what is the fact? he was employed in 1840 as dresser, but was found to be so incompetent that his removal was deemed necessary, and Capt. Waley, who is now in Wales, was sent over from Cornwall as captain dresser; when Capt. Thomas, out of kindness, retained him, almost in spite of the company, to deliver materials, which he continued to do until Dec., 1847; but how he contrives to manufacture ten years out of seven I am at a loss to know. He was never underground in Schull Bay Mine, and if he had been he would not have been much the wiser. I have no shares in Schull Bay Mine, and never had, but have worked in it for a long time, and can prove to the world, and so can my old comrades, the Mahony's, Condon, Carthy, Cearly, Fitzgerald, and other working miners—that when Capt. Thomas took the management of the mine there was not a ton of ore in sight in the whole concern; the lode was lost, heaved by a cross-course, and nobody in the mine could tell where to find it; but Capt. Thomas drove a cross-cut south 16 fms., and not only found the lode again, but discovered the richest course of ore and malchite ever seen in the South of Ireland. Hugh Harris, now at Crookhaven, is one of the men who drove the cross-cut in question. Capt. Thomas also drove a cross-cut north, and discovered more parallel lodes, which produce large quantities of ore, but he never, to my certain knowledge, sunk an engine-shaft on a broken alio, or cross-course; he is, however, well able to defend himself, but I doubt if he will notice W. Tonkin's insinuations. You, Sir, are aware that Capt. William Thomas never wrote a line about Tonkin or Dhurode Mine—Tonkin, however, it is considered may have allowed himself to be made the dupe of Mr. F. Bynes, or some other great "pioneer" in Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Cork, Monaghan, &c., and perhaps at Oola Mine and Dhurode Copper Mine.—*Ballydehob, Nov. 6.* AN OLD MINER.

MINING IN IRELAND—CONNORREE MINE.

SIR,—I beg leave, through the aid of the Journal, to bring before the public the conduct of the directors of the Connorree Mine Company, in preventing the shareholders from acquiring a knowledge of the true state of their property. For some time past there have been rumours of an improvement in the mine; and as no information was given by the board to the shareholders, a shareholder determined to have the mine inspected for himself, so as to ascertain the truth. He accordingly sent an order for inspection to one of the most respectable captains in the county Wicklow. On proceeding to the mine with the order he was refused permission to go underground; and was told that the directors had given instructions that no person should be allowed underground without an order from themselves. The board met on Tuesday last, and an application was made to them by the shareholder for an order for inspection. The board, without assigning any reason, refused to give it. I would be glad to know if such con-

duct be warranted by law, or if there be any way by which a proprietor, thus kept in ignorance by the directors, can obtain a knowledge of the real state of his property.

Dublin, Nov. 12.

A. MINE SHAREHOLDER.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.

SIR,—I was told on leaving London, on Wednesday evening, that a telegram had been received announcing the falling of the mine. I have to-day visited the mine, and in answer to my enquiries, Capt. Goldworthy assured me that such a statement has really been made it is entirely without foundation, for that the mine has regularly proved to its present value, as telegraphed to the office to-day by him. The ore from this discovery is really fine. I should not now have troubled you, excepting with a desire to prevent any false reports being made current, and possibly the best channel to counteract its effects is the columns of the Journal.

JAMES HITCHINS.

THE BROOKWOOD MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—Respecting the Brookwood Mines and the ore lost on the road between the mine and the Totnes shipping port, as a former agent of the mine I beg to say, in reply to your correspondent's remarks, that I am sorry there is too much truth in his statements, and that I have repeatedly called the late manager's attention to it, who tried a plan of his own, but it failed. I maintained that a remedy is simple and easy, and I named three different ways to obtain it, and to send off the ore dry, which would prevent the waste and loss of which your correspondent very properly complains; but I could not do it without the manager's consent. The new company are now trying one of the plans which I had previously recommended, and if they do it properly it will prevent a loss, which has been estimated as equal to 1000. a-year to each of the two mines named in your correspondent's letter. I permit me to say that the contractor for the transit of the ore from the mines to Totnes is only paid for the weight of the dry ore sold to the smelters; but he pays the deputy carrier who assists him for the weight he takes up from the mine, whether it is wet or dry; hence the loss of ore on the road is no loss to the deputy carrier, but the loss falls on the contractor, the lord of the land, and the adventurers.

The other part of your correspondent's remarks is of much greater magnitude, and of very serious consequence to the adventurers. I could show very plainly that, and of new system in the cause of their not getting more ore with so many men, and of the cost of dressing the ore being double of what it need be. With the same number of men and the same monthly cost as at present, they might easily send to surface, dress, and make merchantable from 110 to 120 tons of good quality ore for each of the three months (August, September, and October last), and leave a profit of 2000. monthly as a dividend. This might be done monthly with the same amount of profit for the next twelve months, and the shaft sunk, and the lode cut 10 or 12 fms. deeper than at present. The old company had from 20 to 30 men, boys, and girls on the dressing-floors, to dress 100 tons per month, and now with the new dresser they have from 25 to 35 to dress 40 or 50 tons per month; and last Thursday we counted 54 labourers on the dressing-floors which must double and treble the cost for dressing a ton of ore more than the old company paid under the former management.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

ANOTHER LETTER CONCERNING "COMMON SENSE."

WITH A FEW REMARKS ABOUT WHEAL TRELAUNY AND PENDEEN CONSOLES.

SIR,—Several parties have written to me, asking me to mention in the columns of the *Mining Journal* the mines referred to in my last letter "as selling at a most extravagant price, and yet not returning a stone of ore." Now, this I certainly decline doing, as if they will only take the trouble to examine the *Mining Journal* for a few months back they can easily ascertain the particulars for themselves. If they will not do this they deserve to lose their money. The speculators, however, whom I blame most for their stupidity are those who are induced by certain "bait" sellers to get rid of their good stock, for an express purpose of raising money to buy shares in new concerns, which have been brought out at enormous premiums. What are the facts? Some old abandoned mine, which has been tried by company after company, with the sole result of losing every shilling embarked in it, is bought by a few men at a cost of 2000. or 3000., and when they have rechristened it with some fine name, offer it to the public at a premium of from 10,000. to 20,000. Prospectuses are sent in all directions, the prospects of enormous success are made to appear as a certainty, and foolish people eagerly buy up the shares. The excitement is kept up until the original proprietors are clean out of their shares, and then nothing more is heard of the concern; the dates now try to dispose of theirs, when they discover, to their astonishment, that no buyers can be found. I can assure them, however, that no one will buy them, and that they have been misled by me. They might with as much propriety throw all they possess into the Thames, and then complain that the Thames has ruined them. Their ruin was caused by their own folly, and not by mining.

These prospectuses generally dwell very eloquently on the vast sums spent about the mine, so as to make it appear that the sum asked for the concern is a fair one. It looks very pretty on paper to see a calculation that a certain number of shafts have been sunk at a certain expense; that so many levels have been driven so many fathoms, that a certain number of winzes have been sunk, the expense of which has been something enormous, together with several other very expensive items; but what does all this prove? Why, that all this money has been expended by company after company to no purpose, so prove to them that the whole of it has been thrown away, and that the concern is worse than worthless. But a good discovery has been made within a dozen miles of it. Now is the time to bring it out. People won't think of asking how far it is, only that a part of the same be the same as the rich mine and the bait will take! Yes, and the bait takes, and many there are who get ruined by swallowing it. Strange it is that a speculator before embarking his hundreds and thousands in these new concerns cannot send an experienced inspecting agent two or three guineas for advice! I can assure them the money would be well laid out. I don't mean to say that all abandoned mines are worthless, as it is well known that one or two have turned up great prizes; but for a single success we may safely reckon a hundred failures. It is not the mines I complain of being re-worked, but of the enormous premiums asked for them. A mine that is started with little or no premium is not supported—the support is given to those only where the premium is most preposterous. One can afford to be well puff, but one cannot—here lies all the secret. And yet people fly to these concerns, where it is all out a certainty they will lose their money, and neglect mines where the probabilities of success are so great that they can scarcely be looked at as speculations at all.

In my last letter I exposed the folly of paying more money for mines in which not a single stone of ore was as yet discovered than for those which in a few months would enter the Dividend List. I also showed that speculators were actually paying for such worthless concerns nearly double as much as for those paying regular quarterly dividends. I will instance that fine old dividend mine Wheal Trelawny, paying 10s. per share every quarter, and actually now making 15s. per share profit, selling for about 25,000. Look at the other mines I have been alluding to; see the number of shares they are in; multiply it by the price, and then ask if speculators are not out of their senses to act as they do? It is a sad state of matters—Wheal Trelawny, and Penenden Consoles, Wheal Uny, South Crofty, North Crofty, Grenville, and East Crofty, are quite neglected for such trash; and yet men complain that they lose their money! Even Penenden Consoles is neglected more than the others for such mushrooms!—a mine that has for years been laying open tin ground, that dividends, when commenced (as they soon will be), shall be continued! Do such speculators ever exercise common sense in such matters? I fear not. I, however, tell them that until they do so they must never expect to make money by mining. I know of one party who was actually persuaded to sell Penenden Consoles to buy shares in those mushrooms. Had he gone into the merits of Penenden Consoles, he could have spared the advice; for if any mine can be said to be beyond a speculation, that mine is Penenden Consoles. Something like 20,000. in hard cash has been expended upon it, and, probably, another 20,000. from tin and copper returns; and now that everything has been done to bring it to a permanent dividend state, the mine is scarcely ever mentioned, or even thought of, excepting by its own shareholders. If Penenden Consoles had been a market mine, I verily believe that the shares, instead of being at only 7s., would be at least double the price; but the fact is, this mine would not be allowed to be worked for market purposes: the committee of management forbid that a single stone of tin shall be raised unfairly; their orders being to work the mine in such a manner that when dividends are commenced they shall be continued. The committee of management service too, and the interests of the mine and of the shareholders—yes, and charge for their services as much as they charge. Nor is the committee of Penenden Consoles like some others I have alluded to in my former letters—those men who buy a few shares in a mine, then get themselves placed on the committee, and pocket yearly as much, or even more, than their shares cost them. The committee of Penenden Consoles are a different class of gentlemen, their charges are very trifling—a mere nominal sum; but who have such faith in their own concern, that they hold between them one-fourth of the whole mine. This little fact speaks volumes. Many persons imagine, because the agents are at present raising only a small quantity of tin, that the mine is a grand mine, and that the agents are nearly all the tin that has hitherto been sold has been from drivages, the stopping having been a mere nothing. The steam stamps will be ready to go to work the latter end of this month; stopping will then commence in right good earnest, and 41 heads of stamps will be kept in full work. The tinstuff at surface, amounting to about 3000. worth, will soon be made ready for market, and Penenden Consoles will be sought after, just as much as it is now neglected. When dividends are commenced, will shares then remain at 7s.? No one who has watched mines closely, and just as they commence dividends, can for a moment suppose such a thing; and yet everyone waits until the first dividend is paid. Their experience must have convinced them that all mines which have been fairly worked have a great rise just as dividends begin.

I will instance two or three mines which have entered the Dividend List within the last twelve months. Cargols were hawking about the market at from 8s. to 10s. each, and many of my friends know that I advised them, over and over again, to buy up every share that offered; but, strange to say, only a few would listen to me. Well, the first dividend was declared, speculators were astonished, the shares were greedily sought after, and up the price went to 30s.; but they did not stop even there, but continued to advance until they reached 45s. Speculators would buy them then, but would not look at them when they were 10s. I will next instance a mine that has just commenced dividends—East Wheal Lovell. The shares were nearly unobtainable at 3s., just before the first dividend was declared. Again speculators were astonished, again they greedily sought after the shares, and here they are, within a few weeks, up to 9s. Now, I know nothing of the merits of East Wheal Lovell, and I merely mention this mine to show that in nineteen cases out of twenty the right time to buy mining stock is a few months before a mine enters the Dividend List. I feel confident a similar advance in price will soon take place in Penenden Consoles. If speculators will well consider the contents of this letter, and will act according to my advice, I promise them they will have no cause to regret it. I lay it down as a mining axiom "that any mine which has been fairly worked, and yet neglected by the market, will have a great rise in price when dividends are commenced." At some future time I may mention a few other mines which will shortly enter the Dividend List.

A CAUTIONARY MAN.

COAL-OIL LAMPS.—The regularity of the flame in coal-oil lamps may be considerably increased by well drying the wick previous to immersing it in oil. The wick should be held before the fire until no more vapour is given off. When once saturated with oil the further absorption of moisture is prevented.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending November 8 was 10,400. 15s. 6d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing preserves the health so well as an occasional alterative when the heat is oppressive and the nerves are unstrung. These pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood that they are most efficient in warding off nausea, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and other maladies so rife throughout our summers. All who have the natural and laudable desire to maintain their own fair life health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which will cool, regulate, and strengthen them. These purifying pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions. They are the maiden's safeguard, the matron's safety, the young man's security, and the old man's comfort.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST JANE MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 3, Cannon-street, on Nov. 5, when, after the usual preliminaries, the statement of accounts for the past quarter was read, from which the following is condensed:—

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Cash balance last account | £ 132 10 11 |
| Calls received | 1095 3 0 |
| Lead ore sold | 842 18 8 = £2070 7 7 |
| Mine cost, three months, less merchants' bills | £ 800 16 8 |
| Merchants' accounts paid, &c. | 457 12 4 |
| Re-payment of committee loan | 269 18 0 |
| Surplus payments | 63 8 7 = 1561 10 2 |

Leaving credit balance £208 17 5

The account of assets and liabilities, charging up everything (including new engine to be paid for in January next), showed a balance of liability to be provided for of 981s. 8s. 10d. The report of the agents was read as follows:—

Nov. 3.—The western engine-shaft is sunk to within a few feet of the 26 fm. level, which will be completed in a few days, after which we shall sink 7 ft. for the skip, and then cross-cut to the lode, which we expect to find near the shaft; but, as its underlie between the adit and 14 is irregular, it may be a few fathoms off from shaft. The 14 fm. level north is extended 37 fms. from shaft; in the last few fathoms driven the lode is poor, but has a promising appearance in the present end. At a point near where the lode was intersected in the cross-cut north of shaft we found a branch on the eastern side of it, and on which we have driven 8 fms. For the greater portion of this we found it worth 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the end it is 18 in. wide, opening up tribute ground. From the bearing and character of this branch, we consider it is the same that was cut in the cross-cut driven east from the 14 north on the western lode. At the 14 fm. level north we have driven a cross-cut to Harper's lode, and on its course 7 1/2 fms.; it has averaged about 18 in. wide, and yielded some saving work for lead. The deep adit on the western lode is extended 90 fms. from shaft. In the end the lode is unproductive, and letting out a large stream of water. The deep adit on Harper's lode is extended north and south of cross-cut 30 fms.; the lode throughout has yielded lead, and is now being worked on tribute: from the indications it presents we calculate on finding it more productive in depth. The yield of lead from the pitches has equalled our expectations, and they are continuing to turn out well. During the past three months we have sold 62 tons (21 cwt.) of lead, or lead ore, realising 6977. 3s. 11d., and we have now stock on the mine about the same quantity as at the last meeting. We estimate the cost (including merchants' bills and dues) for the next three months will be about 1000., against which we fully calculate on returning 7000. worth of lead. Taking into consideration the value and character of the lodes in the 14 fm. level, we feel confident that when they are laid open at the 26 fm. level we shall be enabled to increase our returns with but little addition to the cost. On the whole, our prospects have gradually improved, and we believe further valuable improvements will take place as we open up the mine in depth. —JAMES SACCOMBE, THOMAS HODGE.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the meeting on the prospects being so much improved, both as regards the present and the future. They had sold 7000. worth of lead in the past three months, which had met two-thirds of the cost, after deducting the extra cost of erecting new engine and pit; and the agents, who are fully to be trusted, had they should sell fully as much in the current three months; indeed, he confidently expected that quantity would be exceeded, perhaps considerably. They were now working on three distinct lodes, or branches, in the 14, as would be seen by the plan on the table. They were just down to the 26, where they would, as soon as possible, begin working also at that level, and they expected great things from it. All the indications, as they were advised by practical miners, fully justified that expectation. As to the accounts, there was, as would be seen, a large sum in hand; but there were payments shortly to be made which would exhaust the largest portion of it. The committee recommended them to make a call which would be sufficient to provide for all liabilities, including, I was likely to arise in working for the next three months; they would then start free from debt, and they might fairly look forward to the balance being on the right side before long.

Mr. LEAKE enquired whether the agents' estimate of returns was founded upon the present state of produce, or whether it depended upon success at the 26? —The CHAIRMAN had no doubt it was based upon the result of the present workings, without reference to the chances for the future; in fact, their present workings were yielding at that rate. If they found a good lode at the 26, as every indication promised, it would no doubt add considerably to their returns at once. It would, of course, take some little time to open it up, and make it fully available; but they could see for themselves, taking present cost and returns, that a productive lode at the 26 would soon enable them to pay costs.

A SHAREHOLDER, referring to the plan on the table, said they were apparently working on more than one lode, whereas he had understood they were only working at present on the western lode, leaving the other lodes for future operations.

The CHAIRMAN explained that there were many lodes already discovered; the three principal upon which anything had been done were the eastern, the middle, and the western. For some time past they had confined their attention to the western lode; but, acting on certain indications, the agents had put out a short cross-cut west from this lode, and had discovered within a few fathoms another lode, which was now called Harper's lode. This they had proved both in the adit and the 14. They had also found another productive lode, or branch, a little to the east, which had opened up some good ground. These lodes, or branches, might or might not come together in depth—probably they would; but all they had done at the 14 had shown the ground to be highly mineralised, and they might fairly expect it to become much more productive in depth. He need not remind them that the present depth was comparatively nothing, and that for a mine to be paying costs at the 14 or 26 fm. level was an unusual success. They had already raised 160 tons of lead at and above the 14, and there was still a large quantity left in that level. In reply to other enquiries, he said that before long they might expect cross-cuts to be put out to prove some of the other lodes, which might be easily reached in that way. They were known to promise good results; but their agents looking to the position of the mine when they took the management, had very properly preferred to feel their way carefully, and prove the present workings before undertaking more extensive operations.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the committee had acted on the resolution of the last general meeting in regard to arrears, and with what result? —The CHAIRMAN said they had, and they had got in all arrears, except in a few cases, and without being obliged to resort to law; those who remained in default must be dealt with in the usual way. —Mr. LEAKE thought it only right the amount should be stated.

The SECRETARY observed that their calls had been remarkably well paid, as they had been informed of all the arrears, and the nearly 6000. calls, made since July, 1862, there was only an arrear in the whole of about 1600., and the greater part of this was owing from two individuals who claimed some kind of set-off, which was related; indeed, except in these cases, there had hardly been until lately, any arrear worth mentioning. —Mr. SHERMAN wished to know whether they might take the present balance-sheet as a true statement of the company's financial position; whether, in fact, in the statement of liabilities everything was included, so that they might not find any after-claps, which too often were brought forward when least expected? —The CHAIRMAN said the great object of the committee had been from the first to keep the company properly informed of all the liabilities, and whether the adventure was successful or not, to make it at least an honest adventure; and unless he was satisfied it was so, he would not occupy his present position. The high character of their present manager was too well known to permit even a suspicion of any arrears or irregularities at the mine, and every liability known at the office was fairly entered. If they would examine the quarterly accounts from the commencement they would see this course steadily pursued, and the heavy calls they had regularly made showed the determination to pay their way as they went. He believed there never were more honest accounts presented to any company. He might add that, perhaps, the best guarantee the shareholders could have of the good faith of the management was that the committee held when they could have disposed of them to a handsome profit.

Mr. BANKS drew attention to the item for royalty: when the company had laid out upon this property some 80000. or 100,000. of their money without deriving any profit, and were still called on for more, it was hard to pay royalty. —Several other shareholders expressed themselves in similar terms. —The CHAIRMAN said he felt much as the other shareholders in the matter. As they wished it, he would consult the manager, and see what could fairly be asked as to the past; they would be quite certain to receive fair and liberal treatment. As to the future he confidently trusted there would soon be no ground for complaint.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted, a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made, with the usual discount for prompt payment, and a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman. In acknowledging the vote, he said he hoped at the next meeting to be able to tell them that the time of calls was passed, and the time of profits arrived.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, —Mr. F. COPE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the board desired to express their belief that the mine has been well and fairly tried to the present depth; but regret to state that the property had been found unremunerative. Capt. W. Perry, of the Kapunda Mine, and Mr. Alfred Phillips, of Adelaide, who have inspected the North Rhine property, and whose opinions are annexed, concur in considering that the operations of the mine should not be hastily abandoned. They recommend that the property should be further tested to a depth of at least 30 fms. below the present workings; indeed, it has been the feeling of all who have examined the indications presented at the mine that depth must be attained before the resources of the property can be fully developed. As the shareholders are in possession of the same information as the directors, they do not desire to influence the resolution of the forthcoming meeting, but to leave the course to be adopted, as regards further operations or the abandonment of the present enterprise, entirely in the hands of the shareholders. In the meantime all operations have been suspended. The amount of capital not called up is 2s. 6d. per share, equivalent to 61250. the balance in hand 5525. 15s. 2d., and arrears of call 1781. 10s., making together 68565. 2s. available assets, subject to deductions for current expenses. The CHAIRMAN said the accounts and report furnished all the information that it was in the power of the directors to lay before the shareholders. Although the report was somewhat meagre in itself, the operations of the past year had been attended with the greatest anxiety. At the last meeting he gave a pledge that no call should be made before the shareholders had been called together and consulted upon the subject; therefore, in the interim their anxiety had been to develop the mine at the least possible expenditure. The directors believed the mine had been properly developed, and they regretted the results were still so unfavourable. The point had now been reached when shareholders must determine whether they would give up the mine or call up the remaining 2s. 6d. per share. He had had seen, and the report was accompanied with letters from different mining captains who had inspected the mine; but the directors, after maturely considering the subject, and consulting their own interest as very large shareholders, thought it would be impolitic to call up the remaining 2s. 6d. per share, because they did not believe it would provide sufficient capital to carry out the recommendations of those practical authorities whose opinions were quoted. The directors had studiously abstained from recommending any course, and they merely spoke as large shareholders, without wishing in any way to dictate as to what step should be taken. If the proprietors consider it impolitic to call up the remainder of the capital, the first consideration would be—what will the property sell for, and how much would be returned to the proprietors? The directors were afraid the amount would be very small; and they had been casting about to see in which way the interests of the shareholders could best be

served, whether some arrangement could be made by which the present shareholders could become interested in some other property, and so give their shares a market value. It was still believed by many shareholders that North Rhine would eventually become a productive property, in which opinion the board acquiesced, although at present the average percentage of the copper ore would not pay for the cost of working. If the property were situated in Cornwall, it would be considered a first-rate speculation. The advantages of the anticipated arrangement would seem to be these—shareholders would save the remaining 2s. 6d. per share, and receive paid-up shares that would be marketable. The directors had done nothing in the matter, and he was glad to be in order to give the shareholders an opportunity of determining whether they would relinquish their property, or call up the 2s. 6d. per share; or whether they would leave the matter in the hands of the directors, to be dealt with in the way they considered best for the interests of the shareholder. He could only repeat what he had said upon previous occasions, that the directors had not sold one single share, although by far the largest shareholders. For his own part, he had increased the number he originally held, and he could say the same of his colleagues. Although the results had been so far unsatisfactory, yet he firmly believed the property had been properly administered in the colony. He should be glad to hear any observations or opinions of those who could guide the directors as to the best course to be pursued. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted. —Mr. FROD seconded the proposition.

Mr. DAVIS said he did not wish to make any misstatements, but at the same time he wished to mention that this property was purchased from a gentleman of the name of Mr. Henry Evans (no, no), and the sum paid for it was 55s. per acre (no, no), of which amount a large portion was received by one of the directors. [The CHAIRMAN: That's not the fact.] Well, 20,000. was given for the property. [The MANAGER: No, 10,000.] He (Mr. Davis) then proceeded to draw attention to the fact that the land originally possessed by the company was divided into four sections; two of those sections were abandoned in consequence of the trials as to their mineral worth having proved unsatisfactory; or, in other words, after three years' useless attempts two of the sections were found valueless—(no, no). In the balance-sheet of 1862 the expenditure in the colony was stated to be 22,000., but in the general balance-sheet it was put down at 22,457.1; he hoped that discrepancy could be explained, for he could not believe that Mr. Sweetland, their auditor, who was a gentleman of the highest integrity, would have signed that balance-sheet if such a discrepancy could not be explained. There was another item in the same balance-sheet of 1861, 10s. received from the South Australian Bank, and in the present amount there was a debt paid to the same bank; he must confess he could not understand those items.

The MANAGER explained that those items were balances in the bank belonging to the company, which the accounts clearly showed. —Mr. DAVIS further said that it was now suggested to contribute another 60000. so as to develop the mine 20 fms. deeper. —Mr. NATHAN said that so far from the Chairman suggesting that the 60000. should be called up, he had stated as distinctly as anyone could state that it would be impolitic to call up that amount, simply because the sum it would provide would be insufficient to test the mine to a depth at which it was expected to be found remunerative. Therefore, the statement that it was suggested to call up that 60000. was totally incorrect. He (Mr. Nathan) considered them as men of business to determine as to the best course to be pursued as to the future, he was quite at a loss to conceive what possible advantage could be derived from opening up matters which had been fully discussed and disposed of. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Davis had stated the property was purchased from Mr. Evans at an average of 55s. per acre. Now, in the first place, the property was not purchased from Mr. Evans at all, and, in the next place, its average cost did not exceed 30s. per acre. The same proprietor had also stated that one of the directors had received a considerable portion of the purchase money—that, too, was incorrect.

The MANAGER said there were eight or ten vendors, among whom was divided 10,000., and nearly the whole of that amount was appropriated in the purchase of shares in the company.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Davis further alleged that two sections of the property had been abandoned after three years' unsuccessful trials, and that they had cost the company an enormous amount. Now, what were the facts—when the company was first formed the colonists firmly believed that the Wallaroo Mine would prove a great success, and the directors considered it wise to have two strings to their bow, and worked the two sections for the trifling sum of 10s. per acre per annum; and instead of being worked at an enormous cost for three years, they were given up at the end of six months. So far from the board suggesting that the remainder of the capital should be called up, he (the Chairman) had distinctly stated that as a board, and as large shareholders, they considered such a step would be impolitic. Although it was somewhat irregular to re-discuss balance-sheets which had been received and adopted in past years, yet he might inform Mr. Davis that the apparent discrepancy between 22,000. and 22,457.1 arose thus—the colonial expenditure was charged up to March, but between that period and the time by which the general balance-sheet was made up, in August, the company was drawn upon for an amount equal to the difference between 22,000. and 22,457.1.

Mr. G. S. HARRIS (of Cornwall) had been a shareholder from the commencement, but the present was the first meeting of the company that he had attended. He was perfectly familiar with the locality in which the North Rhine Mine was situated, and he had a strong opinion that the shareholders were about to adopt a very premature decision respecting it. The North Rhine Mine was situated about 50 miles from Adelaide, on the road towards the celebrated Barroo, which was 95 miles from Adelaide. The ore in the latter mine dipped considerably northward, and therefore, it was plain that the exploration in North Rhine must be carried deeper before its productive depth could be expected to be reached. He was a Cornishman, and had been connected with mining for many years. It was within his knowledge that some of the best mines in Cornwall had been abandoned by the first company just at the very point where there was the greatest necessity for continuing operations—other parties purchased the mines and reaped the reward of the entire outlay. The shareholders in this case, and those who had lost more money in the concern than any of the other shareholders, had in-creased the expense of sending out Cornishmen, and of providing the mine with efficient machinery; and it appeared to him that they were about to abandon the property just as they were likely to realise the result for which the expenditure had been made; but if they were determined to pay the 2s. 6d. per share with the view of sinking the shaft 20 fms. deeper, he should suggest that the expenditure should be very much reduced. Shareholders should know that the land about North Rhine was analogous in appearance to the land about the neighbourhood of the Barroo; the general indications were precisely similar, but the Barroo was at a higher elevation. As the south coast was approached the land dipped considerably, and therefore, the elevation of the Barroo was very considerable, and the explorations in North Rhine must be deepened accordingly before the main lode would be reached.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that the directors had not accepted any fees during the past year, for as they held one-third of the mine they need hardly say that their interest was that of the shareholders.

Mr. NATHAN said that he was a very large shareholder, and he did not see what possible good could result from re-opening accounts which were passed a year ago. No one was justified in casting the slightest reflection upon the directors, for although he had not the honour of their acquaintance, yet he knew sufficient of them to know that they were men of high honour and integrity, and that the whole of the land lost more money in the concern than any of the other shareholders. It was to him a very great pity that at the eleventh hour they should have a difference in their views and opinions. As regards the proposition referred to by the Chairman, he (Mr. Nathan) did not think that they should place undue confidence in the board by allowing them to dispose of the property without the sanction of a special meeting of shareholders. —Mr. TAYLOR suggested that the operations at the mine should be suspended, and that the present meeting should be adjourned for six months.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted. A resolution was then unanimously passed to the effect that the directors be authorised and empowered to discontinue the workings of the mine, and to absolutely dispose of the freehold and plant, by private contract, or otherwise as they shall deem expedient, and to submit to a general meeting any proposal for the purchase received by them; and in default of such arrangement within six months, that a special meeting be convened by the directors to wind up the company voluntarily.

Mr. F. COPE was re-elected director, and Mr. Sweetland was appointed auditor. The proceedings then terminated.

FOREIGN MINES.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, Oct. 30: South Sundae: The vein in this mine is still unproductive.—South Ramsrud: During the past week the vein has given very fine specimens of native silver from the east end of the shaft, and containing, as it does, a great quantity of silver, and a few grains of gold. The vein is 5 to 10 in. in width.—North Ramsrud: The vein upon which this level is being driven is from 3 to 4 in. in width, and still unproductive. The vein in the shaft, to the north of the principal mine, yields silver in small quantities pretty regularly. The principal mine has been cleared, and next week we shall put a pair of men to stop in it; the strong shaftband lies to the west of the shaft.

NEW WILDBERG.—During the last eight days we have had large quantities of rain, and consequently, have had so much surface water flowing into the mine that it is not drained yet. There is now 5 ft. of water in the bottom level; but I am glad to say the weather is again becoming dry, and I hope we shall soon get the mine drained to the bottom. At the 10 we have at present two stops at work on the Erbstein stergang lode, worth for each stop 25 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode, and three on the Dornergang, worth on an average 20 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode. The stop at the back of the deep adit, on the Gottes Huile lode, is worth 30 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode; and the four stops in the back of the same level, on the Dornergang lode, are worth on an average for each stop 25 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode. The No. 1 sink, going down below the deep adit, on the Weltung's Mittel, is worth 30 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode. The four stops in the back of the deep adit, on Beck's north lode, are worth on an average for each stop 20 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode; and the stop at the Alter and Neudorners shaft are also worth about 20 cwt. of silver-lead ore per lode for each stop. The clearing and timbering of the old Langenberg's workings is being pushed on with all speed, and we hope soon to resume working the whole ground. We have 234 hands employed, and our estimated raising for the current month is 78 tons of silver-lead ore.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Atotepec, Oct. 1: I have the satisfaction of informing you that the company's operations at this place have been marked by a steady progress during the month just ended. An ample supply of native miners, coupled with an extraordinary continuation of fine dry weather, has in no small degree favoured our works generally. The ore returns have been fully maintained, and even exceed somewhat the rate of the former month's yield. From the mine of San Pantaleon 140 tons have been returned, the average assay of which is 107 1/2 ozs. per ton; and from San Antonio 31 tons, at an average of 54 1/2 ozs., that of both mines being 97 1/2 ozs. The assay of San Antonio ores has improved, as anticipated by me in last report.—San Pantaleon.—The ore ground in this mine, between the two cross-cuts, has improved within the past few days; we can, therefore, confidently look forward to a favourable field of ore for the present month. The eastern end of San Felipe, or the 30 fm. level, which has recently been somewhat disordered, is now considerably improved, and from the productive nature of the lode, as seen in No. 2 winze, sinking from the level above (San Ricardo), a little to the east of the above point, we are hourly expecting to meet with a good ore branch. The few veins driven on the lode east of Cornelia shaft, at San Alfonso, or 40 fathoms, have brought into view a very promising branch, impregnated with silver ore of rich assay. This indication promises well for the further opening on the vein at this point. I may add here that the extent of lode between Cornelia shaft and No. 2 cross-cut proved, for the most part, unproductive in the upper levels of San Ricardo and San Juan. At Williams', or the eastern shaft, good progress is being made in the cross-cut carried off south to intersect the heaved lode; this operation will be urged on with every possible speed to attain the desired object.—San Antonio: The stops in this mine are looking well, and yielding a fair quantity of ore of improved ley. There is every reason to believe that the extension of the San Ramon level east will open up more ore ground. The recommendation of the sinking of the shaft will shortly be undertaken, and from the very flattering prospects in the San Ramon level east, coupled with the generally mineralised state of the vein, great hopes may safely be entertained of its proving very productive at a further depth.—Santa Rosalia.—Nothing new has been done up to this mine by the extended driving of the deep adit level.—Hacienda de San José: The operations at this establishment have been continued with regularity. The conveyance of ore from the mines has been actively carried on; upwards of 204

is down 2 fathoms below the 60, and is still being continued for deeper levels.—Old Engine-shaft—Middle Lode: In the 60 a cross-cut is driven south, and intersected the

middle lode, on the course of which the level is driven east home to the cross-course, the lode proving to be 1 and 3 feet wide, with places 1, 2, and 3 tons of ore per fathom. The backs are now being taken away on tributes. A cross-cut in this level is being driven south on the cross-course with a view of intersecting the south lode, and of forming a connection with the new engine-shaft; the ground here being easy, and the necessary communication will soon be made. When the water, or a portion thereof, will be pumped at the new engine-shaft, which will greatly relieve the old, or western engine. The 60 has been driven west 25 fathoms, and for 20 fathoms of this length the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. For the last 5 fathoms, and in the present end, the lode is small (6 in. wide), and is without ore. In the bottom of this level (the 60), both east and west, a good lode is gone down in the former direction for 20 fms., it is worth 1, 2, and 3 tons, and in the latter 2 tons per fathom; also for 20 fathoms in length. The 50 has been driven east home to the cross-course; the lode is 2 and 3 ft. wide, with places 1 and 2 tons of ore per fathom. By means of the cross-course the lode is shifted south, and the drive is extended in that direction 4½ fathoms, where the lode is again met with, and the 50 is continued east 25 fathoms; for the first 10 fathoms the lode yielded some ore, and has laid open some tribute ground. In the bottom of this level, immediately east of cross-course, a winze is being sunk, which is down 9 feet, the lode proving worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 50 has been driven west 15 fathoms, the lode being from 1 to 2 feet wide, yielding a little ore in places. In the 60, a little to the east of the old engine-shaft, a cross-cut is put out north to the boundary, and in this cross-cut a lode is intersected 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In the 50 this same north lode is intersected, and some fathoms have been taken away on tributes, the lode still being promising. Having particularised the different points of operation, we wish, in conclusion, to observe that, looking at the mine generally, its favourable position, the number of lodes discovered, and their productive-ness, especially the middle lode in the 60, and the south lode in the 50, which have both held good for some distance, and considering also the probability of meeting with other valuable lodes in the cross-cut going out south, we venture to predict the opening up of a lasting and profitable mine.

EAST CLOGAU (Gold).—K. Roberts, Nov. 10: Saturday last being our monthly setting the following bargains were taken:—The No. 2 St. John's to drive on the lode by four men, 1 ft. stent, at 67. 5s. per fm.; the lode here is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of auriferous quartz, munda, and occasionally spots of yellow copper ore. No. 1 St. John's cross-cut by four men, at 77. 10s. for 1 fm. stent; the ground here at present is harder, which, together with the surface water, causes us to make but very slow progress. No. 1 St. Dewi to drive on the lode for the month by two men, at the rate of 47. 10s.; this lode continues the same as last reported on. No. 2 St. Dewi by two men, to enter a level under cover to cut the lode, at 37. 15s. per fm.

EAST GREAT WORK.—Wm. Hancock, J. Lean, Nov. 11: In the past week the men have made good progress in clearing the adit; it will at present do without timber, but full of stuff, occasioned by the collar of a shaft falling in from time to time, and washed back in the level; we hope in a fortnight to be able to get through to the mine. The engine-shaft is sunk about 6½ fathoms, ground more favourable for sinking. The walls of the shaft are now completed, and the roof will be put on this week; a wall of account and material-work will be completed next week; the engine-house is progressing satisfactorily; weather more favourable for surface operations. We intend sampling some stuff on Tuesday next, and soon afterwards you shall know the result.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—Wm. G. Gard, Nov. 12: The 36 fm. level end having been, according to the dialling, sufficiently advanced, we are now cross-cutting to ascertain the main part of the lode, which precaution is rendered necessary by the hitherto disturbed state of the ground since we passed the cross-course. There is no other alteration in the other parts of the mine operating on.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, W. Williams, H. Birch, Nov. 12: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 87, the lode is worth 18s. per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. In the 87 west the lode is poor. In the 87 east the lode is worth 8s. per fm. No change in the cross-cut north at the 87. In the 77 east the lode is worth 8s. per fm. In the 67 east the lode is worth 6s. per fm. In the 67 west the lode is worth 47. 10s. per fathom. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 67 west the lode is worth 6s. per fm. In the 57 east the lode is worth 7s. per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 57 east the lode is worth 6s. per fm. No change in the cross-cut at the 57. We have not yet cut Curgenven's lode. In the 47 east the lode is worth 6s. per fm. No other change.

EAST WEDDENCE.—T. Uren, Nov. 11: The following network bargains and tributes were taken on Friday last:—Wilson's shaft to sink below surface by six men, at 10s. per fm. The 70 to drive south-west from cross-cut, by six men, at 12s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. We shall commence to drive the 70, north-east from cross-cut, as soon as we are in a position to do so, which will be in about four weeks from this time. The 60 to drive south from cross-cut, by six men, at 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm. The 60 to drive east from the junction, on the new south lode, by four men, at 70s. per fm.; lode 12 in. wide, worth 15s. per fm.; the same level to drive west, on the new south lode, by two men, at 70s. per fm.; lode producing stones of tin, but not of value. A winze to sink below the 60, west of Broomman's shaft, 12 ft., by four men, at 12s. per fm.; lode 12 in. wide, worth 15s. per fm. The shaft to rise in the back of the 30, south of Broomman's, by three men, at 70s. per fm. Tribute: No. 1 pitch in the 60 carbons, east of cross-cut, set to four men, at 6s. in 11. No. 2, in bottom of the 60, east of George's winze, set to four men, at 6s. in 11. These tributes are at the present price of tin.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Nov. 12: Since my last report, the engine has had a thorough repair; we have a new piston, piston-rod, and air-bucket; it is now in first-rate condition, keeping the water at 4½ strokes per minute. We are now in full working order throughout the mine, but in consequence of the water having been in there is no change to report in the level below the 75. The 65, west of Halliott's, has not attained its value; I think this will prove to be the principal part of the lode. In the 65, east of sump-winze, the lode is 1 foot wide, improving in appearance, and worth 7s. per fm. In the 65, west of sump-winze, the lode is not so good as last reported; now 9 in. wide, and worth about 8s. per fm.; I think this change is but temporary, as we have every reason to expect a good lode in this direction. The slope below the 55, east of sump-winze, is worth 35s. per fm. The slopes over the 55, east of sump-winze, are worth on an average 10s. per fm. The slopes in the 55, east of sump-winze, are set on tributes, one at 8s. 6d., and the other at 8s. 6d. in 11. We are making good progress with King's shaft.

EAST TRESEBERRY.—J. Nancarrow, Nov. 7: The lode at the east shaft is worth 12s. per fm. in back of the 12, and 14s. per fm. in the bottom; its appearance has rather improved. We shall commence clearing a shaft further east on Monday. No other alteration to notice.

EAST WHEEL AGAR.—F. Pryor, Wm. Johns, Nov. 6: We have this day set the engine (or Dunford's) shaft to sink below the 30, by nine men; also to drive the 30 west, the same being through the elvan, and is presenting a better appearance as well; the ground is considerably eased; this we look to as an indication of an early change. I am glad to state that during the last month we have driven in the cross-cut south at the 15 fm. level 1 ft. wide, in a beautiful change of ground, and the lode is worth 10s. per fm. There is only one opinion, looking at the appearance of the ground (which we are bound to acknowledge is much easier than we expected), should we reach a lode, and it does not undergo a change, the chances of success are great.

EAST WHEEL PALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Nov. 9: The lode in the 27, west of engine-shaft, since my last report has got a little larger, worth 8s. per fm. for tin, and still letting out a large stream of water. The lode in the 27, east of the shaft, seems to be getting out of the disordered ground; the lode is about 1 ft. wide for 2 ft. up from the bottom, and will produce tinny water, and looks promising to improve. In the winze sinking under the 15 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of munda, spar, and tin, but not enough of the latter to put much value on as yet.

EAST WHEEL GRENVILLE.—Nov. 12: Telegram: The engine commenced working at 2 o'clock this morning, and is working very well.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—W. Bawden, Nov. 11: I have inspected this mine, and the following is my report:—North Lode: The diagonal shaft, sinking below the 26, is down about 7 fms., worth 90s. per fm., with a very kindly appearance. The slopes in the back of the 26 are worth 80s. per fm. The bottom of the winze, and the ground west of it, is worth 80s. per fathom, and likely to improve.—South Lode: In the 20, west of Eaters' shaft, they have in the present end cut north in a lode, 3 feet wide, and have not seen the north lode for this width the lode is worth 40s. to 50s. per fathom, having a good appearance. The mine is in a good situation, the strata congenial, the lodes well defined, and for a young mine, it is rarely we meet with one that gives such promise.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Nov. 12: The mine is quite as good in every part. The south lode discovered last week has improved, and is now worth full 60s. per fm. The mine is being inspected every day for both country and London shareholders.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, Nov. 6: I have just come up from underground, and am glad to be able to confirm Capt. Goldsworthy's report of Wednesday. The lode in the 120, east of Homersham's shaft, is quite equal in value to 30s. per fm., with every appearance of its continuance, and further improvement. A small sample of the lode will be sent to-day, and a larger specimen in a few days.—J. Richards, Nov. 10: In sinking Homersham's shaft below the 120 good progress continues to be made, and no time will be lost in getting down the required depth for a 130, and in pushing eastward so as to get in under the fine lode now being driven upon in the 120 above.—Homersham's Shaft: In Daniel's rise in back of the 120 east the lode is very promising, containing capel, munda, and good stones of ore. In the 120 east no material improvement has taken place, the lode being a very fine course of ore, worth from 55s. to 60s. per fm. In Hooper's rise in back of the 88 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode yields good stones of ore. In the 45 east the lode is large, 8 ft. wide, consisting of capel, munda, flocks, and occasionally good stones of ore. In Harvey's rise in back of the 45 east the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In Williams's cross-cut north at the 88, west of Hitchin's shaft, the ground is becoming easier, and good progress is being made.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 10: Telegram: The lode in the 120 is worth from 55s. to 60s. per fathom. Capt. Richards's report will follow.—J. Richards, Nov. 11: Telegram: The 120 is worth 60s. per fm., with a good appearance.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 11: Homersham's Shaft: In the 120, east of Vigar's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, pryan, and copper ore, worth of the latter full 60s. per fathom, with indications of a further improvement; this ore has come in full 7 fms. before the ore the level above the 110; the indications the lode presents are much more favourable than ever before in any part of the different levels. The rise in back of the 120 is suspended for the present. The men are removed to sink in bottom of the 110 to communicate with the same, the air being very light for rising. In the winze (Dodge's) in bottom of the 110, sinking on the south part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, presenting strong indications of improvement. There is no other change to notice.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 12: Telegram: In the 120 fm. level the lode is worth from 65s. to 70s. per fathom.—Nov. 13, 3 p.m.: The lode in the 120 is worth 55s. to 60s. per fathom. Indications and character good; no other change.

EAST WHEEL FOLGUS.—Nov. 11: The lode in the 34, west of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, jack, and munda. The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, is 20 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and munda, with good stones of ore. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is a little easier for driving. The lode in the adit end, east of new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and munda. The lode in the end driving west of new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with spar, peach, and munda. The ground in the adit cross-cut south is easy for driving.

GAREG.—W. Sandoe, Nov. 10: The increase of water at the south shaft has compelled us to suspend operations there for the present, consequently I have put those men to sink a winze in bottom of the level below No. 1 stop, at the old mine, where the lode is kindly, and producing lumps of ore. In the end driving east from No. 1 stop we have very promising ground, quite congenial for lead, and producing a little of that mineral. The slopes east and west of new shaft are rather poor, but yielding occasionally lumps of lead ore 1 cwt. each. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the level, west of No. 1 stop, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of carbonate of lime, clay, and stones of lead ore.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Nov. 7: The lode in Nos. 1 and 2 stops, in back of the 36, is equally as productive as when last reported on, yielding from 4 to 9 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the new engine-shaft is looking well, and highly mineralised throughout. All the new machinery is in excellent working condition.

GLASGOW WHEEL GILL.—W. Rowe, Nov. 10: Taylor's shaft is down 14 fathoms below the 15, in moderately easy ground, and of a very congenial character; I calculate to get down the required depth for a 40-fm. level, and commence to cross-cut towards the lode by the end of this month. In the 25 north the lode is not yet cross-cut, but judging from the present kindly nature of the ground, we anticipate good results shortly. McOrie's shaft is down 2 fms. 2 ft. below adit, in favourable ground; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of flocks, with occasional spots, and small nests of beautiful lead ore in it. The line of flat-rods from Taylor's to McOrie's shaft is in course of fixing.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, J. Edwards, Nov. 9: The lode in the 72, driving east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is small and unproductive; the lode at this level, driving west of said shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm., yielding at times some good bunches of ore, of a very promising appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the 42, east of Trelease's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 10s. per fm. The lode in the 42, driving east of the latter shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 8s. per fm. We have two pitches in the back of this level, west of Hill's winze, one at 55 in. and one at 10s. in 11. No lode yet intersected in the cross-cut south of boundary shaft. Nothing else new throughout this mine since our last report.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Nov. 9: The lode in the 57, west of Vivian's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4s. per fm.; the south part of the lode at this level, driving east of said shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, poor; the lode at this level, driving east of Jenkins's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 47, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of Jenkins's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm.—New Brigant Lode: This lode at Job's shaft, sinking below the 65, is 15 in. wide, worth 14s. per fm. We have now cleared the bottom, west of Cock's shaft, and find the lode for 20 fms. long, ore, ground which can be taken away at a low tribute as soon as the ground is sunk on and properly laid open; in some parts of this bottom the lode is 18 in. wide, worth full 30s. per fm. We shall at once commence sinking Cock's shaft with a full pair of men below the bottom in order to develop this productive ground. In the past week we have been engaged in changing our 17½-in. plunger-pole, and substituted a 14-in. one in its place; also put a wood lining in the air-pump, with a new air-pump bucket, which will effect a great saving in coal, &c., likewise enable us to work more regular in sinking the shaft, &c. The shaftmen are also engaged in putting in bearers and cistern for another 14-in. plunger-lift at the 57. After this work is completed we hope to go on sinking with good speed, and develop this mine in depth, where we have reasons from the present indications to expect good results.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 10: In the adit end, east of No. 2 shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, and we expect to cut a lode shortly. We have commenced to open on No. 1 lode south at the adit level; in cutting through this lode we had some good stones of lead. The tributers have taken the blende pitches for another month at former tributes.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Nov. 11: In Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 154, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 140 east the lode is small, but producing a little ore. In the 125 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive. In the 124 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of munda, spar, jack, and copper ore.—North Lode: In the 90 east the lode is split into two or three parts, and each producing a little ore. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherwick, Wm. Trelease, Nov. 10: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, below the 180 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not of value. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving east of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in this level, east of shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 35s. per fathom; the lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 120 fm. level, east of Offord's shaft, is at present small and poor. We have communicated the 120 fm. level with No. 2 winze, also the 100 fm. level to Matthews's shaft; there is a small slope of ground in the bottom of this shaft to be taken away; as soon as this is done we shall commence driving this level east over the ore ground laid open in the level above. The north part of the lode in the 50 fm. level, driving west of Black Dog shaft, is 5 feet wide, still producing good stones of copper ore of a kindly appearance.—Old Hallen-bag: The lode in Stone's shaft, sinking below the 38 fathom level, is 6 inches wide, worth 6s. per fathom. The pitches to the east of this shaft are just the same as reported last week.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, Nov. 10: In the 30 east the ground is favourable for driving, and the lode shows good spots of ore, and promising improvement. In the 30, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is still disordered, but the ground is more favourable for driving.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode in the adit level, driving west, is about 1 ft. wide, composed principally of capel and quartz. In the cross-cut north in the back of this level, for cutting the north part of the lode, good progress is being made, and the working of the men in the shaft sinking can be plainly heard. The shaft is sinking very satisfactorily; the lode has increased in size, presenting also a better appearance, being capel, quartz, and very good stones of tin ore—a very promising lode indeed. The wet weather has prevented anything being done in consequence of the rain.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Nov. 11: The 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is without important change. The slopes in the back of the level are worth 18s. per fm. The lode in the 100 west is producing a little rich ore, but at present not to value. The slopes in the back of the level are worth on an average 20s. per fm. The lode in the 85 west is without alteration. The slopes in the back and bottom of the level are worth on an average 20s. per fm. The slopes in the back of the 75 are worth 22s. per fm. At the new engine-shaft the ground in the 50 west is becoming more settled, and some branches of a promising character are being met with.

KELLY.—W. J. James, Nov. 11: The lode in the 30 east is about the same value as last reported on, producing about 3 tons of fair quality ore per fm., a promising lode. The lode in the rise in the 35 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, a kindly lode, and the ground is easy for progress. The lode in the 25 east is about 1 ft. wide, composed of munda and rich stones of ore, and likely to improve going east in whole ground. Four of the pitches which are in operation have been looking a shade better during the past week.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is much the same character as it has been for some time past, about 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, and spots of copper ore, and there is more water oozing from the end, which we consider a favourable indication. We have commenced dressing ore for the next sampling with all possible dispatch.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, Nov. 12: We last week resumed the driving of the 63 east, the lode in which, when last cut through, was about 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, munda, and spots of ore. In the 41 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of munda, quartz, and stones of ore—saving work. The lode in the winze sinking below the 41 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of munda, peach, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons (or 12s.) per fm. In the 30 east the lode is opening out a little larger than we have seen it for some time past, consisting of iron, peach, munda, and sprigs of ore. The slopes in bottom of this level are composed of munda, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons (or 9s.) per fm. No change to notice in the ground at the new eastern shaft. The tribute department continues to yield much the same as for some time past.

LAVIVET.—J. Tregay, Nov. 7: The surface work, building of shops, and clearing out foundation for engine-house, is being proceeded with as rapidly as the weather will permit. No change in the underground workings since my last report.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Nov. 7: The lode in the 70 west end is looking more promising than for some time past, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70 east is very large, and produces stones of ore.

MERILLY.—W. J. James, Nov. 11: No change worthy of notice has taken place in any part of this mine since last reported. The different bargains throughout the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

MINERA UNION.—T. Harris, Nov. 12: The lode in the 80 yard level north is much easier for progress, and producing good stones of lead. The water is reducing in the winze, and I expect to be able to resume sinking in a few days. The lode in the slopes is worth 2½ tons of lead per fm., and very promising.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 40 yard level south is worth 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 15 cwt. of lead per fm. Evans's pitch in bottom of this level, north of shaft, is worth 1 ton of lead per fm. The engine alteration to notice since last report.

NANGLES.—Nov. 12: The lode in the 30 east is 4 ft. below the 96 level, worth 20s. per fathom for length of shaft, 12 ft. The 96 is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. east; lode worth 20s. per fm. The 96 is driven west 4 fms.; lode worth 12s. per fm. The lode in the 88, east of Bread and Cheese shaft, is producing stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the 56 fm. level, on the tin lode, is poor. We hope to get our stamps in working order next week.

NANT-Y-LAGO.—James Roach, Nov. 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 5 ft. under the 20. We expect to complete the sinking (11 fathoms) by next Sunday; the lode is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, consisting of capel, crystallised lime, a little blende, sulphur, and small spots of iron. The lode in the 100 west is 1 ft. wide, and presents an appearance, that we shall soon have a great improvement in lead. The lode in the 20 west is being carried 3½ to 4 ft. wide, which is composed of capel, blende, and a small quantity of lead ore; a portion of the lode still remains north of the level. This we shall cross-cut directly. We are looking forward to an early improvement in this direction. The slopes in back of the 20 are without alteration. Average yield of ore from 8 cwt. to 10 cwt. per fathom.

NANTY.—Nov. 4: The lode in the Roadway level, going north of boundary, is 4 feet wide, looking strong and kindly, with good spots of ore at times. There is no change in the 10 fathom level above deep adit since last report. We moved the men from this level for the late fortnight, in order to sink to meet the 110 fm. level rise, north of boundary from deep adit; this part of the mine is now thoroughly ventilated, and the men are again put on to drive in the end. The four slopes over this level will yield, on an average, 13 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, going north of boundary, is about 4 feet wide, and for the last few days we have had nice bunches of ore, but we are out of it again to-day; there is still strong water issuing from the end, and we are daily expecting to meet with something good. The 110 fm. level rise, north of boundary, above deep adit, as I before mentioned, is holed through to the 10 fathom level, and as soon as the men finish timbering the rise we intend putting them on to continue this rise up to the Roadway level. The three slopes over the deep adit will produce, on an average, 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We still push on, with six men, in enlarging and straightening the Roadway level. We discovered a pipe of ore in cutting down the hanging of this level, and it will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. We are getting on well with the dressing to the next sampling.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Nov. 7: The end of east cross vein level continues to present the same appearance it has done for some time. We are only 3 fms. from the next east and west vein, and expect to cut it in a fortnight.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITEER.—Capt. James Symonds, Nov. 6: Hambley's Shaft: In consequence of the late rains we have been prevented from working the 48 since our last report for eight or ten days, therefore we have nothing to notice. In the 36 west, on main lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing tin, with prospects of improvement. In the 34 east, on north lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6s. per fm. As we are now nearly under the tin ground in the level above we expect a gradual improvement here. In the 24 east, on north lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, strongly spotted with tin. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 9s. per fm. In the cross-cut driving south, east of shaft, from main lode, we have taken down more of the lode here referred to in our last, and find it to be a strong promising lode, 2 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm. We still intend to drive the cross-cut south, with the expectation of meeting with another part of the lode shortly. The pitches are just as usual.—Lance's Shaft: In the cross-cut north in the deep adit west we have intersected a small branch, containing good stones of tin, which indicates we are approaching a lode. The pitches are as usual. We calculate our present month's sampling at 10 tons.

NEW TRELEGH.—T. Bennett, Nov. 11: There is no change in the 90, east of Carr's engine-shaft, since last week. The slope in back of the 80, east of the engine-shaft, is looking fully as well as it did last week, worth 8s. per fm. The 70 end west is without alteration since last reported on. The rise in back of the 60, west of the shaft, is hardly looking so well. No difference in the winze sinking below the 50 for some days past. The winze sinking below the 70, east of the shaft, is suspended at the present time in consequence of the water; the men are rising in the back of the 80 towards it. Good Fortune shaftmen have been engaged in cutting ground for some days past for the reception of the steam-whim kibble, and are now making preparations for bed-plank, in order to draw from the 80 as soon as possible. The winze sinking below the 60, west of Symons's shaft, is improved in the last few days; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The end driving west of Symons's shaft, at the 70, is looking poor to-day; one of the slopes in back of this level is looking better since last week; other slopes are much the same. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are looking tolerably well. The consumption of coals for three engines, and all other necessary fires, is about 75 tons, which is moderate, looking at the work that our engines are doing.

NEW WHEEL MARTHA.—G. Rickard, Nov. 12: In cross-cutting the lode in the 74 west, we find it to be composed of fluor-spar, munda, and pryan, with good stones of copper ore. In the same level west the lode has a very promising appearance, worth about 8s. per fm., with every indication of an early improvement. The slopes in the back of the 74 west are producing full 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 64 east is producing good saving work for copper ore, and opening up good tribute ground. The lode in the 64 west is producing about 3 tons of ore per fm. The

three slopes in the back and bottom of the 82 are yielding, on the average, 7 tons of ore per fm. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are much as usual. The late heavy rains have increased the duty of the engine one stroke per minute. All other surface operations are going on satisfactorily.

NEW WHEEL EBBWIDNICK.—Wm. Bishop, Jun., Nov. 7: The men are making fair progress in the work alluded to in my report of last week at the new engine-shaft. Nothing new in the 45 end, east and west of Watson's shaft. The 30 west is producing good work for tin. The 30 cross-cut is spare for driving. The 20, west of Watson's, is much the same as when last reported on. The slopes east and west of rise, in the back of this level, are worth 4s. 10s. per fm. The 12 end east, on the north branch, is worth tin 4s. per fm. Other places are much the same.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paul, Nov. 7: The engine-shaft is now down 72 fms. below the adit; lode 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 60 west is about 2 ft. wide, sparry, and impregnated with copper ore; in the same level east it is rather over 4 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing a little copper ore, and to within about 8 fms. of a run of ore ground standing in bottom of the 47 east. We have commenced sinking a winze under the 47, about 12 fms. before this end, where the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 6s. per fm. In the 47 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and from which is flowing a large stream of water.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, Nov. 11: There is no change to notice in any of our tutwork operations since last reported on. We sampled to-day 163 tons of good ore.

NORTH JANE.—J. Evans, Nov. 10: No lode taken down in Kerr's shaft since my last report. In the 30, west of same, the caunter is improved in size and quality. The men are now engaged in taking down the main lode. In the 30 east the lode is small at present, but rich for tin. In the cross-cut south in this level no lode is cut as yet, but we are still intersecting small branches which are rich for tin, and underlying to the lode. Our tribute pitches are looking much the same as for some time past.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 10: Since my last report, the shaftmen have completed cutting the lode, and fixing penthouse at the bottom of the engine-shaft, which we shall term the 60 fm. level. Before resuming the sinking, and having now holed to the surface, the shaftmen will be required for some time to make the shaft straight and in one even line for drawing, there being several points uneven, owing to the varied underlie of the lode, and which immediately at the shaft must be corrected; the upper part also, near to the surface, requires to be timbered and secured. The 50 is driven south 2 fathoms beyond the winze; the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, and worth about 1 ton of lead per fm., but the ground within the last 6 feet is much harder than usual; the result of the dialling shows that from the point of the winze southward there are two distinct lodes; and what we now have in the 50 end, strongly appears to be standing whole above; we shall lose no time in further pursuing this important point. The new wheel and pumps, and lime for building wheel-case, are now on the mine, and we are busily engaged in cutting out wheel-case, and not a moment will be lost in hastening on the work to get the mine in an efficient way of working for steadily following the lode in depth; which, as I have before said, and as strongly as ever adhere to, I yet only wanted to make good mine of ore. I shall have 10 tons lead driven by Saturday.

NORTH MINERA.—Nov. 11: We are getting on very well with the sinking of the eastern shaft under the 25; ground very favourable for lead. In the 25 east, north of said shaft, the lode is improved since my last report, and will now produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 25 west the lode is very large, mixed with lead throughout, and will produce 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm.—from appearance I expect a further improvement. The slopes under the 25, east of eastern shaft, will produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The slopes in bottom of the 45 yard level, east of engine-shaft, have also improved, and will produce 3 tons of lead ore per fm.

NORTH POOL.—J. S. Phillips, J. Pope, Nov. 9: Robert's engine-shaft is being sunk with greater speed by the addition of horse labour in drawing water and stuff by the whim, which is kept at work all the available hours of the week, so that the sinking is extended from 4 a.m. on Monday to 8 p.m. on Saturday for commensurate wages, and we hope to be down to the adit level in about six weeks. This deep adit level is being driven west on the Ballarat lode, at 5s. per fm. towards Robert's shaft, and will drain it 26 fms. below the surface. It is at present a most interesting lode, composed of friable quartz, peach, munda, blende, and plentiful spots of rich yellow copper ore, bearing 3½ in. and upwards the new engine-shaft it underlies 2½ in. per fm. north, and is 3 ft. wide. The Ballarat shaft sunk on this lode, and the pitmen are engaged fixing 11-in. pumping appliances here before the water rises, so that the expenses and delay may be saved, and the mine drained to the 24 under adit, in a few days after the engine is at work. The tradesmen and surface labourers are also forwarding and completing this and other attendant requirements.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—E. Williams, Nov. 10: The men are progressing satisfactorily with driving the cross-cut north of the shaft. They have not yet reached the lode, but I expect them to do so daily; the ground is hard still, and much water is gushing through. The lode is underlying more to the north than I at first anticipated. In the 30, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and the pitmen are engaged fixing 11-in. pumping appliances here before the water rises, so that the expenses and delay may be saved, and the mine drained to the 24 under adit, in a few days after the engine is at work. The tradesmen and surface labourers are also forwarding and completing this and other attendant requirements.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennett, Nov. 12: Declines engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level. The shaftmen are still sinking with good progress, and we hope to continue the sinking until the engine is in full swing for working. We have a change of ground in the shaft, which is considered quite congenial for lead ores in this district. The engineers are making good progress in fixing the engine; the main boiler, cylinder, and other parts of the engine are fixed. The masons are making but slow progress in building the boiler-house, in consequence of the rough weather. The adit end is being cut of new shaft, by four men

TRENCROW.—Wm. Arthur, Nov. 12: The lode in the 110, east of Giesler's engine shaft, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good saving work for tin, with every appearance of fourth-fathom. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 41 per ft. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 18 in. wide, worth 51 per ft. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 61 per ft. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 18 in. wide, worth 51 per fathom. There is no change in the 60, east of Hollow's. The 50 and 40 are producing saving work for tin.—Flat-roof Shaft: The lode in the 50, east of shaft, is producing good stamping work for tin, with improved ap-

WEST SHARP TOR—Wm. Richards, Nov. 9: The part of lode being carried in the 162 west has become a little more compact again, but it still produces some copper ore occasionally. The part of lode being cut into in No. 5 cross-cut is just the same character as the part of lode being cut into in No. 3 cross-cut, and is of the same size and shape. The ground in the 162 east continues equally favorable for progress, and there are still numerous small branches mixed with the granite, containing copper ore and mungie. The boring is being continued in No. 3 cross-cut, but the sludge does not show any more of the character of the lode. About 35 feet, per cent, is being drilled in the 162 east through fine looking mineral kilas, and there is an immense strain of water passing out of the level.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Nov. 7: The lode in the engine-shaft is unproductive. The lode in the 130 east end is poor. The lode in the 115 and east shaft. The lode in the 100 east end is rich. The lode in the 100 west end is poor. The lode west from winze, below the 100, is yielding 501. per ton. The lode in the 100 east end is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 12 east end is yielding 101. per ton. The lode in the adit east end is producing stones of ore, but not so valuable. The stopes below the adit level are worth 71. per fathom. Nothing new in the mill circuit.

WHEAL HEAZLE.—J. S. Phillips, Nov. 9: The tribute and tailwork department

ships are working well; the tinstuff drawn from the 100, is being drawn from the 110, and will be drawn from the 122 next week. The stamps are pulverizing, and the dressers preparing tin for market, and the sales of tin will be increased forthwith. The men disengaged from the ship roadway will proceed with the pumping-gear at the bottom of the engine-shaft, so that the water shaft may be sunk to the next level with all dispatch.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 10: The adit end, on smelting-house lode, looks very promising, and contains some good grills of lead. In the 28 end west, on south lode, we have an increase of water, and expect to intersect the smelting-house lode soon. The winze on the south lode, below the 38, yields some good leady work. The 65 end west, on engine lode, is worth 91, or 101, per fm., and all the pitches on this lode at the various levels are looking well. We have not yet got any men for the 75 shaft level end, but I have taken some of the shaftmen to commence driving the 75 east until we get others. The lode here contains good leady work, and looks very promising for an early improvement.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—J. Nicholas, S. Davey: The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 121, per fm. We have intersected the lode in the cross-cut at the 72, east of this shaft, but cannot yet speak of its size and value, but hope to give these particulars in our next week's report.—Hoigate's Shaft: In the 65, east and west of cross-cut, the lode is worth 81, per fm. The lode in the 54, east and west of cross-cut, is worth 101, per fm. No. 1 stop, in the back of this level, is worth 121, per fm. The lode in No. 2 stop has improved, now worth 251, per fm. The new shaft, sinking below this level, is worth 101, per fm.; and in ditto, rising above, 181, per fm.; in the 111, per fm. The lode in the 101, east of cross-cut, is worth 121, per fathom; and in ditto, west of cross-cut, 101, per fm. The 34, east of cross-cut, is producing a little tin; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is worth 151, per fathom; and in the rise behind the end, 101, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 34 is worth 101, per fathom. We have a series of small branches in the new shaft, which is down about the adit level, and from which we are breaking good stones of tin. We have made an assay from a pile that was drawn to surface yesterday, and find that it will pay very well for returning.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, Nov. 12: Gowan Lode: Wickett's shaft is sunk below the 80 fm. level 3 fms. 3 ft.; at present the lode is small. The 30 end is extended east of Wickett's shaft 7 fms. 3 ft., opening tribute ground. The lode in the 70 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 71, per fm. The lode in the 70 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 51, per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 60, east of Wickett's shaft, the lode is worth 51, per fm. The lode in the 60 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 71, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 91, per fm. In the 50 end, east of Wickett's shaft, at present the lode is small. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 50, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 71, per fm.—North Russel Lode: The lode in the 140 end, east and west of the cross-cut, is worth 91, per fm. We are pushing on the 110 cross-cut with all speed, to intersect this lode. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—W. Rogers, Nov. 12: We have commenced to sink or to get ready to sink, the American shaft below the 122. In the 122 east the lode is worth 21, per fm. In the 122 west the lode is worth 121, per fm. In the 110 west the lode is worth 201, per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 110 west the lode is improving, and worth 201, per fm. In the 110 east the lode is worth 151, per fm. No ore to value at Wellesley's shaft. The tribute is without alteration.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, November 12: Clymo's shaftmen are now engaged cutting a trip-plat in the 190. In the 180 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 81, per fm. In the same level south there is no change to notice since last reported on. In the 170 south it is 2½ feet wide, worth 71, per fm. In the same level, north or Poland's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, worth 61, per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on the 4th inst., a parcel of lead ore (computed) 50 tons, to Messrs. Stock and Co., at 351. 12s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL PAR.—J. Beard, Nov. 10: The lode in the adit level, Rashedleigh's end, driving west, is now about 3 ft. wide.—South Lode: In the 10, driving west, we have a large lode in the end; it has been producing some good tinstuff. Other parts of the mine are looking as usual. We are getting on with the tin as fast as we can.

WHEAL SIDNEY (Plymouth).—W. Edwards, Nov. 12: The lode in the 46 end east, during the last 4 ft. driving, has been so large or productive as the 4 or 5 fms. previously passed through, but is again improving, being now 3½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin, and is of a most encouraging character. The rise in back of this level is progressing most satisfactorily, now up 2½ fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, the whole saving work of good quality. We have 12 hands employed in these two points, and are pushing on with all possible dispatch. We have laid down the railroad from the diagonal shaft to the present end for getting away the stuff. In the stope east of diagonal shaft, between the 46 and 60 fm. levels, we have intersected the same channel of ground that has been met with in the 46 end east, and I have no doubt it would be found in the 60 after a few fathoms driving. The other points are without change to notice.

WHEAL SPANION.—Wm. Treagay, Elisha Chagwin, Nov. 7: This day we have marked out ground for engine, capstan, whim, &c., and have set the engine-shaft to cut down large enough for our work, by six men, for the first 7 fms. from surface, at 15s. per fathom. The shaft we select is that marked on the plan as the new engine-shaft, near the stile by the lower corner of the sand borrow.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—F. Pryor, Nov. 7: The following is a short report of this mine, and at the meeting you shall have particulars of what we intend doing in addition to that which we are now carrying out. Our levels, on the whole, are not quite so good as they have been, but the bottom of the mine is producing more silver than the upper levels, which counts for the big drive price of our ore. I think it right to say that we have done all the work promised at Trellawny's shaft, and have sunk it 14 ft. I set the same to-day 12 fms. certain, bargain for 2041; if done in the time I estimate a little over four months, I shall make a present, as the sinking of this shaft with all possible speed is imperative, for the successful development of this mine.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Nov. 11: There is no alteration in any part of the mine to report on this week. We have commenced to drive the 60 cross-cut north from East Cam Bros.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 10: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 18 in. wide, and yielding stones of rich ore. The lode in the 40 west looks very promising for an improvement.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Nov. 7: Tin Lode: The ends and pitches are much the same as reported last week, and looking fair to keep up our regular returns of tin. We hope to clear the run in Gooding's shaft next week, when we shall put the men to get in a skip-road for drawing with all possible dispatch.—Copper Lode: The lode in the 28 west is of a more promising character, 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not to value. No. 3 shaft is sunk to intersect the lode, and we shall sink it now on the course of the lode; sinking favourably by six men, at 71, per fm. The new engine-shaft is sinking favourably by six men, at 151, per fm.

WHEAL VIGOR.—A. Harvey, Nov. 11: Settings for November:—The 60 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 101, per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not of much value. The stope below the 60 east, by four men, at 71, per 100 barrows; the lode is 6 feet wide, producing moderate quality stamping work, worth 81, per fathom. The stope below the 60 east, by four men, at 71, per 100 barrows—lode worth 91, per fm., and likely to improve. A winze to clear and repair below the 20 west, by four men, at 20s. per fathom. A cross-cut to drive south in the 20, west of engine-shaft, to cut the south part of the lode, by two men, at 61, per fm. A winze to sink below the 10 east, by four men, at 41, per fm.—lode 12 in. wide, containing a little ore, but not to value. The 10, to drive east, by four men, at 61, per fm. The lode is 8 in. wide, at present poor for tin; this end has to be driven 6 or 8 fms. further east, to get under the tin ground in the level above. The deep adit to drive east, by two men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode here is about 12 in. wide, very promising, and producing occasional stones of tin. To drive and stope in the carbons over the 10 south, by six men, at 81, per fm.—lode 15 in. wide, worth 101, per fm., with strong indications of further improvement. A pitch in back of the deep adit east, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 11. All our surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GOLD IN WALES.—The following Gold has been received at the office of the Vigna and Clogau Copper Mining Company, from their mines since last report, in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 10:—6 ozs. 1 dwt. from 18 tons 6 cwt. of ore; 5 ozs. 11 dwts. from 23 tons 6 cwt. of ore; 10 ozs. 13 dwts. 12 grs. from 208 lbs. of ore.

BANTREY BAY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.—Although the works at this quarry are being prosecuted with vigour, and the results achieved have been so far satisfactory, yet it has been deemed politic to effect some important changes in the management, which, it is believed, will prove of great value in the future of this undertaking. A deputation of the directors visited the property some short time since, and these changes are the result. It may be mentioned that the general position and prospects of the property are represented to be of the most encouraging character, and that state of excellent quality has just been sold. Contracts have been offered to the company, but the board are at present unwilling to accept them, considering it of much more importance so to open the quarry as to place it in a position to supply the demand with regularity, when they will, to a certain extent, be able to dictate their own terms, which cannot fail to be more profitable to the shareholders.

One of the most important mining undertakings that has appeared for some years is launched to-day, under the title of the CRENVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (Limited), with a capital of 150,000l., in 30,000 shares, of 5l. each. The object of this well-organised enterprise, which has at its head a board of directors of high commercial position, is to work the celebrated Crenver, Wheal Abraham, Outfield, Wheal Sarah, and Trenoweth Mines, each of which, upon former working, proved itself very rich in mineral. These properties are surrounded by Great Wheal Vor, Blinner Downs, Godolphin, Wheal Fortune, Great Work, and other mines which have paid immense profits. The properties which this company proposes to re-work form a continuous run of rich mines for upwards of a mile upon the course of the lodes, and were very productive for many years, but disagreement among the lords and agents, a low standard for copper, and inadequate machinery, caused a suspension of their development. A provisional agreement has been made by the directors for the purchase of these mines for the sum of 95,000l., two-thirds of which the proprietors have agreed to accept in shares, with 21. 18s. paid up, and therefore, rendering themselves liable to the extent of 21. 10s. per share; and a conditional contract has been entered into for the erection of ample machinery and the thorough draining of the mines for a specified amount, the payment to be made upon precisely similar terms as those upon which the purchase of the properties has been effected, the contractors placing in the hands of the directors 20,000l. as a security for the complete fulfilment of their contract. It is mentioned that when last worked, some 40 years since, the average standard for copper was about 90l. per ton, and it is now about 130l.; this increase in the value alone would, upon the average produce of the copper ore, yield upwards of 15,000l. per annum. Special attention is also called to the fact that in the deeper workings large quantities of tin of a superior quality were opened out, which improved in richness as the depth was increased. But at that time tin did not realise 40l. per ton, whereas it is now worth 75l. per ton. Mr. S. F. Griffin, C.E., Mr. John Garby, F.G.S., Capt. James Pope, of Wheal Bassett, Wm. Pascoe, of South Wheal Frances, Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, Wm. Treagay, John Vivian, E. Chagwin, Mark Reed, and several other authorities, agree in giving it their unequivocal opinion that these mines, upon further development, will prove very remunerative. Capt. James Pope, referring to Crenver and Wheal Abraham, says "that the old workings only worked upon one lode below the adit level, but several lodes can be seen which run parallel with the present one explored, and can be wrought by cross-cutting from the present shafts at a trifling expense, as the water is drained from the old mine, and I have no doubt they will be equally productive." He estimates that 80,000l. to 100,000l. would be sufficient capital to provide all machinery, pitwork, &c., and drain the mines to bottom, after which he has no doubt of these mines being a very profitable undertaking. He considers this the best place of mining ground now idle in Cornwall. Some little difference of opinion exists as to the outlay necessary to thoroughly drain the mines, which, however, is of no moment, seeing that contractors have come forward to complete this work upon very advantageous terms. But that these mines will prove remunerative is unquestioned by none. A large portion of the capital (17,000 shares) has been subscribed.

* With next week's Journal we shall publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which will appear—the Gas Coals of Great Britain—No. II.; Mining in Natal; Air as a Motive-Power; Stone-Breaking Machinery; Practical Mining—Position of Lodes; British and Foreign Mine Adventures; the London Association of Foremen Engineers; Patents for Revival of Old Inventions; several Reviews, and other matter now necessarily omitted.

* In the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET with last week's Journal we published an elaborate description of Agudio's Funicular Principle of Traction, which has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Lombard Institute of Science, Literature, and Arts, at Milan, after thorough examination by a commission specially appointed by that body, and its application to the inclined plane at the Giovi on the State railway from Genoa to Turin; and intend next week to give engravings of the plans and elevations of the apparatus, that its importance and practicability may readily be judged of. The Supplement also contains—Improvements in Light—Nordhoff's Generator; Beariz Tin Mining Company; Gold in Canada; Gold in Wales; Meetings of Mining Companies; Great Tywarthaile; St. Day United; Rosewarne Consols; Mining in Ireland; Manufacture of Iron from Taranaki Sand; Air-Supplying Apparatus; Obtaining Motive-Power; the Slate Trade in Cornwall, &c., &c.

* With the Journal of Oct. 31 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Our Railway System; a Visit to the Zinc Smelting Works near Aix-la-Chapelle; Mining and Smelting in Austria—No. I.; Cannock Chase and its Coal Mines—No. V.; Mining in Ireland, No. XI.; Cornish Mining—Botallack Mine; Steam-Boiler Explosions; Treating Mineral Oils; Improved Ore-Breaking Machine; Gun Cotton; Improved Coal-Cutting Machine; Manufacture of Tin and Terne-Plates; Speed of Steam-Engines; a Dangerous Suggestion.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

| METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 13, 1863. | | | |
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| COPPER. £ s. d. | | | |
| Best selected.... | ton | 101 | 0 0 |
| Tough fake..... | " | 98 | 0 0 |
| Tinle..... | " | 95 | 0 0 |
| Burma Burma..... | 101 | 0 0 | (nom.) |
| Copper wire..... | lb. | 0 10½ | |
| ditto tubes..... | " | 0 1 | |
| Sheeting & bolts..... | ton | 105 | 0 0 |
| Bottoms..... | " | 110 | 0 0 |
| Old (Exchange)..... | lb. | 0 9½ | |
| IRON. Per Ton. | | | |
| Bars, Welsh, in London..... | 7 | 17 | 6 8 0 0 |
| Ditto, to arrive..... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Nail rods..... | 8 | 10 | 0 8 15 0 |
| Stafford, in London..... | 9 | 5 | 0 9 10 0 |
| Bars..... | 9 | 10 | 0 10 10 0 |
| Hoops..... | 10 | 10 | 0 11 10 0 |
| Sheet, single..... | 11 | 5 | 0 11 10 0 |
| Fig No. 1, in Wales..... | 4 | 10 | 0 0 |
| Refined metal, ditto..... | 4 | 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Bars, common, ditto..... | 6 | 10 | 0 7 0 0 |
| Ditto, merchant, in Tees..... | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Ditto, railway, in Wales..... | 6 | 12 | 6 15 0 |
| Ditto, Swed., in London..... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| To arrive..... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Fig. No. 1, in Clyde..... | 3 | 0 | 3 5 0 |
| Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees..... | 2 | 10 | 0 2 12 6 |
| Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees..... | 2 | 5 | 0 2 7 6 |
| Railway chairs..... | 5 | 10 | 0 5 15 0 |
| " spikes..... | 11 | 0 | 0 12 0 0 |
| LEAD. | | | |
| English Pig, ordy, soft..... | ton | 5 | 0 20 10 0 |
| Ditto (WB)..... | 21 | 7 | 6 21 10 0 |
| Ditto sheet..... | 20 | 15 | 0 21 10 0 |
| Ditto red lead..... | 21 | 10 | 0 22 0 0 |
| Ditto white..... | 26 | 0 | 0 27 0 0 |
| Ditto patent shot..... | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Spanish..... | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| * At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. | | | |
| BRASS. Per lb. | | | |
| Sheets..... | 9½d. | 10½d. | |
| Wire..... | 9½d. | — | |
| Tubes..... | 10½d. | — | |
| FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton. | | | |
| Swedish, in kegs (rolled)..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| (hammered)..... | 15 | 0 | 18 0 0 |
| Ditto in faggots..... | 17 | 0 | 18 0 0 |
| English, Spring..... | 18 | 0 | 23 0 0 |
| Bessemer's, Engineers' Tool..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Spindle..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| QUICKSILVER..... | 7 | 0 | 0 bottl |
| SPELTAR. Per Ton. | | | |
| Foreign..... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| To arrive..... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| ZINC. | | | |
| In sheets..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| TIN. | | | |
| English, blocks..... | 115 | 0 | 0 (nom.) |
| Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..... | 116 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, Refined..... | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Banca..... | 116 | 0 | 0 (nom.) |
| Straits..... | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| TIN-PLATES.* | | | |
| IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. b. x..... | 1 | 9 | 0 1 10 6 |
| IX Ditto 1st quality..... | 1 | 15 | 0 1 16 6 |
| IC Ditto 2d quality..... | 1 | 6 | 0 1 7 6 |
| IX Ditto 2d quality..... | 1 | 12 | 0 1 13 6 |
| IC Coke..... | 1 | 3 | 6 1 4 6 |
| IX Ditto..... | 1 | 9 | 0 1 13 6 |
| Canada plates..... | 12 | 10 | 0 13 0 0 |
| In London; 50s. less at the works. | | | |
| Yellow Metal Sheathing..... | p. lb. | 9½d. | — |
| Sheets..... | p. lb. | 9½d. | — |
| Indian Charcoal Pigs..... | 10 | 0 | 6 12 6 |
| In London..... | | | |

REMARKS.—Hardly sufficient time has elapsed since the advances in the Bank rate to allow of any great effect being apparent in the Metal Market; and although those metals which are usually most subject to speculation have been somewhat depressed thereby, yet the market generally has not manifested much alteration,—what may be the consequences of further advances in the Bank rate, which are now generally expected, remains to be seen. The market during the past week has been more quiet than usual, and prices, with very few exceptions, remain in *status quo*.

COPPER.—The tone of the market is by no means lively, and transactions are not very numerous. The smelters appear to be waiting to see the effect the Bank advances have upon the market; and buyers seem rather shy of entering into any very extensive operations. The standard of ores, on Thursday, declined 31, per ton.

IRON.—The iron trade remains firm and steady, and prices have not at all given way; orders come in regularly, and in some cases no more are required to keep certain departments of the works in operation for the rest of the year; and in some instances even good orders have been refused, as it was found quite impossible to execute them in the time required. It is not anticipated that the sudden advance in the rate of discount will have any important effect in checking the improvement in the trade, as every one regards it as entirely free from speculation, and arising from low stocks and an increasing consumption. Swedish iron still continues firm. The Scotch pig-iron market at the commencement of the week was flat, in apprehension of a higher rate of discount being shortly announced, and a moderate business took place at 60s. 4½d. to 60s. 3d., cash; and later at 60s. 1½d., cash; the last advices, however, show an advance upon these prices—warrants having been done at 61s. cash; and 61s. 6d. to 61s. 7½d. three months; and afterwards declining to 60s. 6d. cash, and 60s. 10½d. one month; and closing, buyers, at 60s. 6d. eight days, and 61s. 4½d. three months; sellers, 60s. 6d. cash, and 61s. 6d. three months.

LEAD.—For this metal there is rather more enquiry, at 20½. 5s. to 20½. 10s. for common English pig, and 21½. 10s. for WB.

TIN.—The market for all descriptions continues dull. English is offering at 2½. under smelters' quotations; and Straits has been sold at 114½, 113½. 10s., and more recently at 113½. Banca in Holland is also lower, and the price here may be quoted at 115½.

SPELTAR has again suffered a diminution in price, and 50 tons have been sold at 17½. 15s.; since which a slight reaction has taken place.

STEEL.—Nothing of moment has occurred with regard to this metal during the week, and prices remain as last quoted.

TIN-PLATES remain very firm, and makers are not at all disposed to make any concession in price.

QUICKSILVER.—4000 bottles have now arrived, but, as already reported, the whole of this arrival is disposed of, and orders can only be executed subject to the next arrival.

GLASGOW, Nov. 11.—It is gratifying to direct attention to the remarkable manner in which the rapid progress and great future predicted for the iron trade in the article on "The Beginning of Another Period of Prosperity in the Iron Trade," published in the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 26, is being verified. The exports of pig-iron for the last two months exceed those of the corresponding period last year by no less than 50 per cent., whilst the local consumption also is rapidly increasing. These are very gratifying facts, more especially as increasing prosperity in the iron trade is not confined to this locality; for from all quarters in England and Wales the reports are of the most cheering character, and such as have not been received for many years. That the favourable position of the market is fully justified by the state of the trade cannot be more satisfactorily demonstrated than by referring to the subjoined statements of the shipments of Scotch pig-iron during the last two months and during the corresponding period of last year:—

| Sept. 15. | Sept. 22. | Sept. 29. | Oct. 6. | Oct. 13. | Oct. 20. | Oct. 27. | Nov. 3. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1863.. | 17,563 | 16,119 | 16,180 | 14,136 | 16,171 | 15,674 | 15,722 |
| 1862.. | 9,998 | 12,667 | 12,169 | 8,671 | 9,677 | 9,809 | 6,818 |

In most instances the increase is over 50 per cent., and the total increase for the year to this date is 55,450 tons. The consumption of iron in this district is also excessive, and for this year will probably exceed that of 1862 (which was the largest ever previously known) by 100,000 tons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The supply of foreign coal is light, and the market is better, and the tendency upward at the close. We note sales of 300 tons Pictou at \$6.75; 225 tons Cape Breton at \$6.25; 150 tons Liverpool Gas Coking at \$9.50, cash, and 1000 ditto to arrive on private terms. Hard is in active demand, and is again higher. The auction sales of to-day show a great advance for the month; sales from yard at \$9.25 to \$10. The ninth monthly auction sales of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway Company came off to-day at Gilpin's Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room. The attendance was numerous, the bidding spirited, and very high prices were obtained. Simon Draper, the well-known auctioneer, officiated and disposed of the whole offering of 29,000 tons. The following are the particulars:—4000 tons stove coal sold at \$9.55 to \$9.70 per ton; 1500 ditto Egg ditto at \$8.40 to \$8.15; 3000 ditto Grate ditto at \$8 to \$8.30; 2500 ditto Steamboat ditto at \$7.55; 5500 ditto Lump ditto at \$7.45 to \$7.55; 3500 ditto Chestnut ditto at \$6.30 to \$6.35. Iron of all kinds, both foreign and domestic, is in very tight stock, and meets with ready sales at

very full rates, but the transactions are restricted, owing to the meagre supply offering and the extreme prices prevalent; sales of 300 tons Scotch pig, in lots, at \$12.50 to \$14, ex ship and from yard, for best brands; 50 ditto English refined bar at \$105; 300 ditto American wrought scrap at \$45, delivered in Boston; 400 tons No. 1 pig at \$36.50 cash, delivered at Elizabeth Port, an inside price, as most holders are indifferent sellers of best brands at anything short of \$39 to \$39 per ton, cash; 2000 tons forge, delivered at Elizabeth Port, to the end of year, were sold on private terms; and 500 tons Colliery Scotch pig, to arrive at Boston, also on private terms.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Pictou and Sydney Coal remains the same as previously noticed. Cargo sales of Pictou and Sydney, at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per ton. In American there have been steady retail sales at \$11 per ton. The market for pig-iron is steady and firm, with a fair demand. The sales of Scotch pig have been at \$40 to \$41.50 per ton, cash and four months; and American pig is selling at \$33 to \$34 per ton. Bar-iron is selling in lots as wanted at full prices. Russia sheet-iron is scarce, and prices continue quite nominal. By auction, 300 tons scrap iron at \$2.30 per 100 lbs. cash.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been rather more active this week; but several of the mines which, for some weeks past, have been the most prominent on the market, have been comparatively neglected, owing to the run upon East Russell, which is always a favourite mine for speculative purposes when improvements take place, and since our last has usurped the chief attention of the market; and also, as usual, shares have fluctuated, and sometimes violently, every five minutes. On Monday shares opened firm, and left off 6 to 6½; on Tuesday they advanced to 6½; on Wednesday they rose to 7½, and then dropped nearly 1½ per share; on Thursday they improved to 6½, then suddenly declined, and left off 6 to 6½; on Friday they opened flat, declined to 4½, then rose to 5½, leaving off 4½ to 4½. On Thursday a telegram was received at the office, stating the lode in the 120 was worth 65½ to 70½, per fm., and this ore has come in full 7 fms. before the ore in the level above. The fall of 1½ per share, on Wednesday, was occasioned by a private telegram that the lode had fallen off; but a gentleman, upon whom we can rely, writes us from the mine that there was no truth whatever in any such statement. On Friday the great fall was also owing to a private telegram that the lode had declined to 30½, per fm., while the agent telegraphs there is no change. West Chiverton shares declined to 48, 50, but on Friday rose to 51, 52, and close firm. The 80 fm. level, on Williams's lode, is worth 100½, per fm.; the 80 east, 30½, per fm.; the 70 west, on the same lode, 25½, per fm. Valpy's lode has been intersected in the 80 cross-cut south, within the eastern end 50½, per fm., and in the western end 50½, per fm.; Elizabeth's lode, in the 70 west, 71, per fm., and driving for 5½, per fm. Chiverton Moor, 6 to 6½; East Chiverton, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Chiverton, 10 to 10½. Wheal Hope shares advanced to 5½, and leave off 4½ to 5; the agent daily expects to cut the Smelting-house lode in the 28, as the water has greatly increased in the end. The pitches are looking better, and some of them set at lower tributes. The 30 tons of ore sold on the 13th, at 18½. 6s. per ton, and realising 549½, for the two months, in addition to 25 tons of blende. The next two-monthly sale of lead will be larger. West Frances shares advanced to 25, 27, and leave off 23 to 25; at the meeting, held on the 5th, the accounts showed 850½. 1s. 4d. against the company, and a call of 2½, per share was made. The 85 end is worth 27½, per fm. for tin; the 77 west, 20½, per fm.; the 70, 6½, per fm. The 32 heads of stamps are now nearly in working order, and a considerable increase of tin will be raised forthwith; and the agent says "the tin ground, 25 fms. in length, already explored at the 85, with a continuation of tin of increased value in the end, together with the tin being opened in the 77, and that will in a few months be explored below the 85, by the sinking of the new engine-shaft on the course of the lode, show a quantity of tin which cannot be exhausted for a long time to come." This mine adjoins East Grenville and South Frances, and after a long and wearisome drag upon the shareholders, seems now about to reward them for their patience and outlay. Roskear-noweth, 1½ to 2; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 73½. 8s. 8d. in favour of the adventurers; and the report states that the operations are confined to driving the 70, 50, 24, and adit levels west in North Roskear lode, where occasional stones of ore are met with. The agents also say that they have been on the look-out for a suitable steam pumping-engine, but have not been able to get one; and they are of opinion that, unless they meet with one very shortly, notices had better be sent out, asking for tenders for a new one. Now, it appears to us that the shareholders should at once take this matter in hand themselves, and see whether something more should not be done or discovered in the 70 before ordering an engine at all, and consequently, bringing upon themselves heavy and repeated calls. When this part of the sett was divided from North Roskear, shares in the latter had reached 65½, each, and such were the expectations held out of cutting a rich lode in the 70 in Roskear-noweth, that the shares came out at 15½, and are now scarcely saleable; while Roskear shares also are at one-third the price, and making heavy calls; therefore, let the shareholders bestir themselves, and have a voice in this question of machinery and outlay, and this can be accomplished by a requisition to the purser that nothing should be done in the way of the engine till the next meeting.

North Roskear, 22 to 23; at the meeting the accounts, including 700l. on account of new stamps, &c., showed a balance against the adventurers of 1375½. 15s. 6d., and a call of 2½, per share made. In the Wheal Crofty part of the sett the 140 west is 9 ft. wide, worth 30½, per fm. East Wheal Grenville shares are firmer, and more in demand, and leave off 3½ to 3½; the new 60-inch engine has gone to work, and the mine will soon be in fork again. As the first to show the necessity for, and to advocate the erection of, a larger engine, we are glad to find the work so expeditiously got over, and have no doubt the mine will soon prove itself second to none in the district. Calvadnack, 5 to 6; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 326½. 3s. 9d., and a call of 7s. per share was made; and

3 to 4 tons; the winze sinking below the 140 fm. level 8 to 10 tons. Altogether the mine, it is said, never looked better in the bottom than at present. A shareholder in the Connors Mines informs us that the directors have given orders to allow no one to go underground, a circumstance which naturally excites suspicion, and of which our correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, very justly complains.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheal Russell, 5½, 6½, 5½, 5½, 6½, 7, 7½, 6½, 6½, 6½, 5½, 4½, 5, 4½, 5; East Caradon, 26½, 27½; Herodafort, 39½; North Wheal Crofty, 5, 5½; Tincroft, 19½, 19½, 19½; Drake Walls, 1½; Wheal Seton, 165; Wheal Trelawny, 20½; Chiverton, 2½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yandana-mutana, 2½, 2½, 2½; Cape, 6, 6½, 6; General, 22½, 22½, 22½; Port Phillip, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Donkey, 1½; Linares, 6, 6½; St. John del Rey, 58; United Mexican, 6½, 6½, 6; Montes Aures, 2½, 2½; Fortuna, 3½, 4; Cobre, 26; Don Pedro, 1.

The Queensferry Alkali Company, incorporated with limited liability, and a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 100l. each, has issued its prospectus for an increase of capital, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the undertaking, it will be remembered, is to manufacture alkali and the chemical products usually sold by an alkali manufacturer. The lease of the works, which are favourably situated at Queensferry, Flintshire, on a plot of ground between the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the River Dee, is for 99 years. Nearly all the raw materials are obtainable on the spot on favourable terms and freight to Liverpool is low. It is intended to manufacture about 200 tons of finished goods weekly, which will yield considerably over 16,000l. per annum profit. Mr. Hunter, who has been appointed manager, has, it appears, had great experience in the business, his father and brother being the proprietors of extensive alkali works near Newcastle. He considers that larger profits may be realised than those stated in the prospectus. He estimates the weekly cost at 1099l. 6s. 4d., and the nett returns at 1329l. 8s. 3d., which leaves 230l. 1s. 11d. profit, or 11,504l. 15s. 10d. for the year of 50 weeks. It is observed that through the operation of a bill passed last session many of the existing alkali works will be put to a great expense in remodelling their works and apparatus, while this company will commence under very favourable circumstances, as its works and apparatus will conform to the Act, and be on the most modern and improved system.

The Lancaster Wagon Company, which has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability, and a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has issued its prospectus, headed by a provisional committee, 25 in number, and composed principally of Lancaster gentlemen. The object of the company is to build railway rolling stock either for sale or hire. The success which has attended the wagon companies already established in other districts is considered to warrant the belief that capital and skill may be profitably employed in Lancaster. The town is stated to possess unusual advantages for the carrying on of such business with every chance of success. The North-Western and Midland Railways form a junction there, the mineral districts of Cumberland and Low Furness lie immediately on the west, and the manufacturing and mineral districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire on the south and east, the whole within a radius of 50 miles, and Lancaster has direct railway communication with each. Eligible sites for workshops are under the consideration of the promoters, and negotiations are in progress respecting them.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2626 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,486l. 17s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 124l. 13s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5l. 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 174 tons 3 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

| Date. | Tons. | Standard. | Produce. | Price per ton. | Ore copper. |
|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Oct. 8..... | 1876 | 1116 9 0 | 7½ | 5 14 6 | 278 13 0 |
| " 22..... | 4837 | 125 4 0 | 6½ | 4 18 6 | 80 10 0 |
| " 29..... | 3986 | 125 9 0 | 6½ | 5 5 0 | 82 6 0 |
| Nov. 5..... | 2977 | 128 1 0 | 6½ | 5 14 0 | 86 8 0 |
| " 12..... | 2626 | 124 13 0 | 6½ | 5 10 6 | 83 4 0 |

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 3l. 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5l. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s.

At the Wheal Crebor meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed an estimated credit balance of 300l. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The tribute department is looking well, and the men getting good wages.

At North Roskeaw Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1875l. 18s. 6d. A call of 2l. per share was made. The calls in arrears amount to 234l. 12s. Capt. Vivian, Angove, and Hosking reported:—"The extra cost is very high, in consequence of preparatory work for steam-whim, skip-shaft, steam-stamps, &c., and we have no means of increasing our sales of tin until the steam-whim and shaft are completed, and we regret to say that the very bad weather during the last two months has kept our surface operations very much in check."

At Roskeaw Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 732l. 8s. 8d., with 43l. calls in arrears. Captains Vivian, Angove, and Hosking have been on the look out for a suitable steam pumping-engine, but have not as yet succeeded in getting one, and are of opinion that unless they meet with one very shortly notice had better be sent out asking for tenders for a new one, so that they may begin to work the mine effectually.

At Gwydyr Park Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 88l. 17s. 9d., inclusive of 79l. unpaid calls. A call of 6d. per share was made.

At the Baldwin Mine meeting, on Oct. 28 (Mr. J. Windsor in the chair), it was stated that Mr. Warington Smyth visited the mine a short time since, and that in giving his opinion he stated that they had all that could be desired to make it a great mine, if they would supply the capital and use it with economy. The directors stated that as there had been but one opinion amongst all practical men who had visited the mine, they might reasonably suppose they could not all err. The directors recommended that 600 new (5l.) shares should be issued, which at monthly calls of 5s. per share, would bring in about 1500l. per month, for which about 30 men could be kept at work, besides paying other expenses. They would then be able to bring the mine out at some depth (say 50 fms.), and for which they would have to erect a water-wheel, with pumping and winding gear, at a cost of from 2000l. to 3000l. The drawing up of the shaft by hand labour was another serious item of expense to the company, costing upwards of 12l. per fm., and this with an unlimited supply of water running by the works. The report of the agent (Capt. M. Grose) stated that in his opinion this property required nothing but a spirited working to produce a good dividend-paying mine. A resolution was passed to increase the capital of the company to the extent of 600 new (5l.) shares. The shareholders were unanimously in favour of carrying out the mines as recommended by the reports, and expressed their entire satisfaction with the present management.

At the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of Australia meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Cope in the chair), the report and accounts were received and adopted, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the workings at the mine should be discontinued. The directors were authorised to endeavour to sell and absolutely dispose of the freehold and plant by private contract or otherwise as they shall deem expedient. Any proposal received by the directors is to be submitted to a special meeting of shareholders for their approval. Details appear in another column.

Mr. Frederick Yates, who has had much experience in conducting iron-works in Germany and elsewhere, is appointed superintendent of the Portland Iron and Coal Company, and has sailed for Lisbon.

We hear that Mr. Jehu Hitchins has again returned from the Upper Paraguy, in Brazil. He has been out to inspect a mining district in Matto Grosso, whether gold or silver we are not informed. He represents the country as well wooded, and the pasturing, but not devoid of population, and not very healthy. Possibly when he has time he will state more of the country, and the hardships and privations he has undergone; and, moreover, he was in the gale in the Bay of Biscay when the Brazilian steamer, *Magdalena*, met it on her return.

LEEDS, Nov. 12.—In mining shares there has not been much activity manifested in any description of stock throughout the week, prices remaining stationary. Yorkshire shares are firm, with an upward tendency; the reports of the mine continue to be favourable, and state that the pipe of lead is taking a southerly direction, is now about 5 ft. below and 5 ft. south of the level, and that it continues to produce rich ore, of a most brilliant quality, we believe unequalled and unsurpassed by any in Yorkshire. They have now about 40 bins, or 16 tons, of ore ready for smelting.—*JOHN GLENDHILL AND CO.*

LEEDS, Nov. 12.—The Mining Market has been steady, but inactive, the demand being principally for Cornubias, Craven Moors, and Wensleydales. In these three mines a great improvement has taken place, and they, along with Wheal Fradon shares, should be bought at once for a good rise in price.—*EDWARD BROOK, Mining Broker, 6, Bank-street, Leeds.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Nov. 12.—The market during the past week has been active for Clifford Amalgamated, Wheal Seton, and Roskeaworth. The late decline in most descriptions of mining securities is regarded as from purely market operations, which the mines did not warrant on their intrinsic merits. Wheal Chiverton declined to 48l., but, as this mine is looking better than ever it has done since its creation, a rise seems imminent. Chiverton and Chiverton Moor, though not sharing in the production of lead ore with their richer neighbour, require but a little time to arrive at the present state of Wheal Chiverton, whose position is without a parallel.—*E. BREWIS.*

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the expected large arrival came forward, 180 ships. The weather being favourable a large business was done in house coal, at last week's currency. Hartley's moved off slowly, at a reduction of 3d.; manufacturers' were more active, and advanced 6d. per ton. Best house coal, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 16s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; manufacturers', 14s. to 16s. per ton.—On Wednesday, only 22

ships arriving, the market for house coal was a shade firmer, particularly second-class, which in some instances realised an advance of 3d. per ton. Hartley's were dull, at a decline of 3d. per ton; manufacturers' without alteration.—On Friday there were 73 arrivals. The supply was ample of all descriptions of coal, which met with a fair demand, at last day's prices. Hutton Wallsend, 20s.; South Hutton Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Haswell Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Lambton Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s.; Harton Wallsend, 17s.; South Kellie Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Shincliffe Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s.; Hartington's Hartley, 16s.; 20 cargoes unsold; 90 ships at sea.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—The overseas exports of coal at Bristol during the month of October amounted to 981 tons, as against 801 tons in the preceding month (September), showing an increase of 180 tons. The following are the places and the quantities to which the shipments were made:—Bermuda, 93 tons (steam-coal); Monte Video, 430 tons; Demerara, 175 tons; New York, 101 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 176 tons; St. Michael's, 6 tons; total, 981 tons. In the corresponding month last year the exports were only 504 tons, so that the above returns show an increase of 477 tons. The total exports this year from Bristol up to the present time amount to 7474 tons, as against 10,160 tons in the first ten months of 1862.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 5000 tons of South Wales Coal, for the use of steamers at Jamaica.

FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES.—The directors of the Madras Railway announce that they may now look forward with confidence to a considerable reduction in the cost of fuel, through the substitution of wood for coke or coal over a great part of this line. The difficulty that has so long stood in the way of the use of wood in the locomotives appears to have been surmounted, their locomotive superintendent having succeeded in devising a "spark catcher," which, while effectually performing that office, does not interfere with the draught of the chimney, or reduce the power of the engine. Engines so fitted have now for some time been working satisfactorily over part of the line, and the plan will be extended gradually, as it can be done with advantage. The saving in using wood fuel is estimated by the locomotive superintendent at nearly one-half of the present cost on a great part of the line. On the north-west line the permanent way and works of the open portion of this line, which is entirely laid with iron sleepers, are reported as in excellent order.

WELSH COLLIERIES.—A company has been formed in London to work the valuable bituminous seams of coal in the Llanrhidian district, in South Wales.

ENGLISH & SWEDISH IRON.—Experiments of an important nature have just been made at the fortress of Carlberg, in Sweden, upon the respective merits of armour-plates made in England, France, and Sweden. Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, sent two plates, one 12 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., and one 6 ft. by 3 ft. 8 in. Messrs. Pettin, Gaudin, and Co., of Lyons, sent two plates, each of 7 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 3 in. The Montana Ironworks Company, of Sweden, sent two plates of 12 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., and one 6 ft. by 3 ft. 8 in. All the plates were of 4½ in. thickness, and then bolted to a teak target backed with iron plating, and supported by a massive stone pier. The two upper plates in the target were the French, and each was secured by 11 bolts. The next plate below was the longest, Swedish, and this was secured by 29 bolts. Below this was a tier of two short plates, one Swedish and one English, each secured by 24 bolts, and the lowest place was a long English, secured, like the Swedish, by 29 bolts. Each plate received six shots from the ordinary 68-pounder naval gun. The French and Swedish plates broke to pieces, and the English plates remained uninjured and free from cracks. The shots used were of Swedish iron, and exhibited great toughness as compared with the shots used in the English service—the core or centre of the shot, after striking, being of double the weight of the core of the English shot.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE and improving LIMITED MINE SHARES:—ONE HUNDRED EAST CAMBRIAN (Gold), £1 each, 10s. paid, at 7s. 6d. per share FIFTY CEFN CILCEN (Lead), £5 each, £2 3s. paid, at 30s. per share. FIFTY HAVAN (Silver-Lead), £5 each, £3 paid, at £2 10s. per share. Address, "M. F." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, THREE SHARES in the KILMOREY MINE (in 96 parts), adjoining Brynford Hall and the Golden Shoe Company. A discovery of ore (about 15 in. solid) has lately been made in the old Mill vein, which runs through the sett; this vein has yielded immense returns of ore. Every information of applying to "T. A. E." Post-office, Chester.

FOR SALE:—1 Basset, £79; 5 Clifford, £374; 3 Margaret, £204; 20 Rosewall Hill, £39; 5 West Caradon, £184; 25 East Providence, £39; 10 North Crofty, £54; 3 Bryn Gwilog, £39; 25 Rosewarne United, 37s. 6d.; 25 North Treasker, £39; 25 North Basset, £39; 20 East Chiverton, £54; 10 Agar, £39; 4 Nangles, £28;—Apply, "S. H. A." Mr. Peyton's, 82, Chesham-st.

DOLFRWYNOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ONE HUNDRED SHARES FOR SALE. No offer accepted below par. MINERA UNION (LIMITED).—AN OFFER WANTED FOR EIGHT SHARES. Apply to "M. E." 106, Finch-street, Liverpool.

SLATE QUARRY IN WORKING CONDITION FOR SALE in the NANTLE VALLEY, near CARNARVON, the formation the same as Bangor rock. The right of quarry is over about 59 acres. One quarry has yielded for a few years slate which has sold for nearly £1000 per annum.—For particulars, apply to Mr. T. TYRRELL, Herne Bay.

SNOWDON SLATE QUARRIES.—(BOWER and BOLLAND Proprietors).—There is a VACANCY for a PARTNER, who can command £3000.—Address, J. BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Beaumaris, Anglesey, North Wales.

A GERMAN CHEMIST of PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the MANUFACTURE OF IRON, and provided with the highest testimonials and recommendations, is DESIROUS of a SITUATION in an IRONWORK.—For full particulars, apply to "T. B." 21, Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road.

TO MINING AND SHAREBROKERS.—A GENTLEMAN of active business habits, and moderate capital, WISHES TO TREAT WITH AN ESTABLISHED BROKER, with a VIEW TO PARTNERSHIP. Most satisfactory references will be given and required.—Address, in strict confidence, stating amount of capital or premium required, to "B. A." Reading Rooms, 230, Regent-street, W.

QUARRY INSPECTION.—A PRACTICAL QUARRYMAN, who is well acquainted with all the quarries in North Wales, as well as several in Devonshire and Cornwall, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and to furnish truthful reports thereon. Highly respectable references given if required.—Address, "Quarryman," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED AN IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURE OF SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST TO FURTHER THE UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to JNO. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-street, Birmingham.

WANTED, a PARTNER, sleeping or active, with from £3000 to £5000, by a MANUFACTURER near DUBLIN, in an OLD and WELL ESTABLISHED TRADE. This would be a desirable opening for a young man. None but principals treated with.—Apply by letter, to "A. B. C.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER. JOHN JULEFF, FORT STREET, and PEDDAN-ANDREA, REDRUTH.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, M.E., during his present VISIT to CORNWALL will PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the ST. JUST and the CHIVERTON MINING DISTRICTS.—For inspection and mineral surveys, address Mining Offices, Truro.—Dated 18, Hatton-garden, Nov. 11, 1863.

THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Mine shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. MR. TREGELLAS strongly recommends the immediate purchase of Santa Barbara Gold Mining shares, which are sure to quickly advance in value, owing to the important improvement in the yield of gold in the mine.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY and SELL SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for nett cash. N.B.—Mr. THOS. MOLYNEUX, late of 27, Hope-street, Glasgow. All communications to be sent as above.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at nett prices. MR. BATTERS strongly recommends an immediate purchase in Central Miners, for a great advance in price.

BUYER of Redruth-Aur and Central Miners. SELLER of 15 Central Miners, £294; 50 West Trevelyan, 6s. 9d.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES. His monthly "Circular" for November contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps. 6, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square, London.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Nov. 4: Professor A. C. Ramsay President, in the chair. James C. Richardson, Glamorgan, near Swansea; the Hon. John Leicester Warren, Lower Brook-street, and Tabley House, Cheshire; John Bell Simpson, Ryton West House, Blaydon-on-Tyne; William Bath Kemshead, Ph.D., M.A., of Cambridge House School, Southsea; and Brinsley de Courcy Nixon, Bury-street, St. James's, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—1. "On some Ichthyolites from New South Wales, sent over by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.G.S.," by Sir F. de M. Gray Egerton, Bart., M.P. 2. "Notes on the Geology of a portion of the Nive Valley north of the Second Cataract, in Nubia, chiefly with the view of inducing further search for Fluvialite Shells at High Levels," by A. Leith Adams, M.B., Surgeon 23d Regiment; with a note on the Shells, by S. P. Woodward, F.G.S.; and a note on some Teeth of Hippopotamus, by Hugh Falconer, M.D.

The following donations to the Society's Museum were exhibited:—A collection of Rocks and Minerals from Finland, presented by Mr. Nils de Nordenfalk, For. Mem. G.S. A collection of Fossils from Tasmania, presented by Dr. J. Milligan, F.G.S. A collection of Minerals from Queen Charlotte's Island and California, by Mr. F. Poole. At the next evening meeting, on November 18, the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Fossil Corals of the West Indies," Part II., by F. Martin Duncan, M.B., F.G.S.—2. "On some Miocene Mollusca from Mount Sola, in the Island of Java," by H. M. Jenkins, F.G.S., Assistant-Secretary of the Geological Society; with a note on a new Coral from the same locality; by F. Martin Duncan, M.B., F.G.S.—3. "Notes on the Geology of Japan," by Captain Bullock, communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Becquerel stated that in a medium in which the temperature is equally distributed, certain opaque bodies, such as charcoal, asbestos, platinum, and magnesia, presented very nearly the same luminous intensity by irradiation; while other bodies, such as iron and oxidised copper, had given inferior results. He further denied M. de la Provostaye's opinion, according to which all bodies did not become luminous on being exposed to the same limit of temperature; and promised to return to the subject very shortly.

LEAD ORES.

| Mines. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Minera | 50 | £13 11 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| ditto | 50 | 13 11 0 | Sims, Williams, & Co. |
| ditto | 100 | 13 13 0 | ditto |
| ditto | 87 | 13 13 0 | ditto |
| ditto | 100 | 13 13 0 | ditto |
| ditto | 23 | 13 11 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| ditto | 23 | 13 11 0 | Sims, Williams, & Co. |
| ditto | 22 | 13 11 0 | Brynmor Co. |
| ditto | 67 | 13 14 0 | Sims, Williams, & Co. |
| ditto | 9 | 11 0 0 | ditto |
| Sold on the 9th November. | | | |
| Frongoch | 130 | 12 18 6 | Newton, Keates, & Co. |
| East Darren | 77 | 16 7 6 | ditto |
| Cwm Erfin | 69 | 16 10 6 | ditto |
| Sold on the 12th November. | | | |
| Maesyrerddu | 40 | 14 6 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Coetan Llys | 153 | 15 6 6 | ditto |
| Deep Level | 15 | 13 13 6 | ditto |
| Brynford Hall | 3½ | 13 8 6 | A. Eytton. |
| Pwllcwal | 5½ | 12 17 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Rhosmor | 6 | 13 1 6 | A. Eytton. |
| Parry's | 27 | 13 18 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Bryngwilog | 10 | 13 13 0 | A. Eytton. |
| Long Kate | 18½ | 13 12 6 | ditto |
| Speedwell | 5 | 13 6 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Chware Lla | 5 | 14 9 0 | ditto |
| Fron Hall | 9½ | 13 19 0 | A. Eytton. |
| ditto | 1½ | 8 15 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Llangynog United | 26 | 13 8 6 | ditto |
| Llanerchraur | 26½ | 13 13 6 | ditto |
| Roman Gravel | 20 | 13 5 0 | Newton, Keates, & Co. |
| Wheal Hope | 80 | 18 6 0 | R. Mitchell & Son. |

BLENDE.

| Mines. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers. |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Minera | 101 | £4 3 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| ditto | 70 | 3 18 3 | ditto |
| ditto | 21 | 2 2 6 | ditto |
| ditto | 23 | 4 11 6 | ditto |

BLACK TIN.

| Mines. | Tons c. q. lbs. | Price per ton. | Amount. | Purchasers. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|
| Cornubia | 4 7 3 | £67 10 0 | £296 7 11 | — |
| Sold on the 29th October. | | | | |
| New Birch Tor, &c. 4 16 1 | 18 | — | 322 19 6 | Enthoven & Sons. |
| ditto | 3 13 0 | 13 | 248 11 10 | ditto |
| Sold on the 10th November. | | | | |
| East Wh. Lovell | 6 15 12 | 67 0 0 | 453 8 11 | Treriffe. |
| Speedwell | 2 14 26 | 48 10 0 | 122 14 5 | ditto |
| Gt. Wh. Vor Utd. 32 8 | 1 21 | — | 2251 7 2 | — |

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 21, and sold at Tabb's Hall, Redruth, Nov. 12.

| Mines. | Tons. | Price. | Mines. | Tons. | Price. |
|----------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-------|----------|
| West Basset | 78 | £3 12 6 | East Rosewarne | 27 | £13 11 6 |
| ditto | 68 | 12 12 6 | ditto | 58 | 2 16 6 |
| ditto | 67 | 5 14 0 | Botallack | 38 | 9 10 6 |
| ditto | 28 | 5 16 0 | ditto | 38 | 4 13 6 |
| ditto | 43 | 8 4 0 | ditto | 27 | 8 13 6 |
| ditto | 40 | 7 4 0 | Wheal Anna | 109 | 5 2 6 |
| ditto | 24 | 7 6 0 | Copper Hill | 42 | 8 6 6 |
| East Carn Brea | 54 | 5 8 6 | ditto | 33 | 2 10 0 |
| ditto | 63 | 5 2 0 | ditto | 31 | 1 7 6 |
| ditto | 50 | 4 14 6 | Tolvadden | 52 | 4 4 0 |
| ditto | 49 | 6 14 6 | ditto | 10 | 7 6 0 |
| ditto | 43 | 6 10 0 | ditto | 10 | 14 0 0 |
| ditto | 32 | 4 0 6 | Alfred Consols | 64 | 1 19 0 |
| ditto | 31 | 3 13 0 | ditto | 16 | 3 18 0 |
| ditto | 29 | 3 7 0 | Wheal Buller | 40 | 2 18 0 |
| ditto | 28 | 6 3 0 | ditto | 12 | 20 2 6 |
| Levant | 74 | 5 13 6 | Bampfyde | 50 | 14 1 0 |
| ditto | 70 | 7 1 6 | Molland | 40 | 4 18 6 |
| ditto | 63 | 1 1 0 | ditto | 10 | 10 5 6 |
| ditto | 45 | 4 14 6 | North Basset | 22 | 3 19 0 |
| ditto | 2 | 19 2 6 | ditto | 2 | 4 6 6 |
| Prosper United | 87 | 5 7 6 | South Crover | 24 | 3 3 6 |
| ditto | 69 | 3 13 6 | Croner | 16 | 8 1 |

THE CRENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Established for working the celebrated Crenver, Wheel Abraham, Oatfield, Wheel Sarah, and Trenoweth Mines, situate in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, held under leases, at an average royalty of 1-30th of the produce.

Completely registered under the Companies Act, 1862, by which liability is limited to the amount subscribed for by each shareholder.

Capital £150,000, in 30,000 shares of £5 each, of which only 11,000 remain for allotment.

£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 5s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

It is not probable that more than £3 10s. per share will be required, as large and increasing sales of copper and tin ores will be effected almost immediately after the erection of machinery.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD BRYDGES WILLIAMS, Esq., (Messrs. Sims, Williams, Neville, Drake, and Co.), Upper Thames-street, Copper Works, Llanelli, South Wales, and Nanclivell, Cornwall.

JAMES TALBOT STANLEY, Esq., 6, Somerset-place, Hyde Park, and Landshipping Collieries, Pembroke-shire.

JOHN FOLLIOTT POWELL, Esq., (Director of the Lands Improvement Company), Albion-place, Hyde Park-square.

WILLIAM COX, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Governor of the Irish Society, Harley-road, St. John's Wood.

W. F. DROUGHT STEPHENS (Director of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, and Don Pedro and North del Rey Gold Mining Company), Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park.

LEST.-COL. S. AUCHMUTY DICKSON, M.P., Carlton Club, and Croom Castle, County Limerick, Deputy-Chairman of the Limerick and Foyne, and Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction Railways.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 5, St. Stephen's-square, Westbourne-park, W.

JAMES CLARKE, Esq., Mayor of Helston, Cornwall.

DAVID WILSON, Esq., (Messrs. Wilson and Worcester, East India Merchant), 79, Cannon-street, and Castleton, Wimbledon-common.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, Princes-street, and its branches.

The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), Cornhill.

The Miners' Bank, Camborne, Cornwall.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Sadiou and Co., 8, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

ENGINEER AT THE WORKS.—Samuel Grose, Esq., C.E., Gwinear, Cornwall.

AUDITOR.—William Harding, Esq., (Messrs. Harding and Ball), 1, Basinghall-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Romaine Delatorre, Esq.

PURSER.—William Page Cardozo, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.

OFFICES.—1, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed to purchase and work the highly valuable and extensive mineral properties known as Wheel Abraham, Crenver, Oatfield, Wheel Sarah, and Trenoweth, forming a continuous run of rich mines for upwards of a mile on the course of the lodes, due east and west, and in the heart of the richest mining district in Cornwall.

Among the surrounding and adjoining mines may be mentioned Great Wheel Vor, formerly the richest tin mine in the world, and worked to a depth of 350 fathoms. Also Binner Downs, Godelphin, Wheel Fortune, Great Work, Wheel Julia, Carzise, and many others; all of which paid immense dividends.

During the former working these mines produced, from one lode alone, copper ore yielding upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, being the largest sum ever realised in any mine in Cornwall within the short space of twelve years, and from a single lode.

The vast available amount of good ore ground throughout every part of these mines has never been questioned; but inadequate machinery, the low standard of copper, and a misunderstanding between the lords and agents, caused a suspension. The present proprietors, however, have now secured the several properties upon highly advantageous terms, the royalty being only 1-30th of the produce.

It is upwards of 40 years since the mines were worked; the average standard of copper ore was then about £90, it is now nearly £130. This increase in the value alone would, upon the average produce of the copper ore, yield upwards of £18,000 per annum, sufficient to pay a yearly dividend of 12 per cent. upon the whole capital of the company.

Machinery was formerly inadequate to the drainage of the mines and the raising of the ore, while crushing and dressing operations were carried on at an enormous cost by hand labour, which rendered second-class ore scarcely remunerative. By the application of steam crushing and other improved machinery, and dressing appliances, these ores can now be raised and rendered marketable at one-half the former cost, and will yield large profits, while the amount of ore ground left standing, both for copper and tin, throughout a mile of workings, and of considerable depth, is practically for many years inexhaustible, and there is no reason why another £1,000,000 sterling should not be declared in dividends during the next twelve years.

A very important feature in the deeper workings of these mines was the great increase of tin ore of rich quality. The character of the lode changed from quartz, &c., to pease, which is known as a tin matrix. This is similar to the case of the celebrated neighbouring Dolcoath Mine, which was at one time the richest copper mine in Cornwall; but as the workings increased in depth the lodes proved rich for tin, and Dolcoath is now the most valuable dividend tin mine in the county, the shares being upwards of £600 each; and it is the opinion of practical men, who know the property, that Crenver and Wheel Abraham will be as rich for tin as Dolcoath.

At the time these mines were worked tin was little cared for, the price being less than £40 per ton, now it is more than £75 per ton; and from the old surface leavings tributaries have since obtained upwards of £14,000 worth of black tin, which had been thrown away by former workers. As the mines are drained, thousands of tons of tin and copper ore, broken and thrown aside, will at once be raised, and produce large profits.

These mines are situated near to three excellent shipping ports—viz., Hayle, Merazion, and Porthleven, where the ores can be shipped, and materials of every description obtained, at small expense in transit.

The directors have agreed to purchase the leases, rights, and titles to the several properties—viz., Wheel Sarah, Wheel Abraham, Crenver, Oatfield, and Trenoweth, for the sum of £250,000, of which the proprietors have agreed to accept two-thirds in shares of £5 10s. paid.

As a proof of the high estimation in which these mines are held in Cornwall, it may be stated that nearly £40,000 was subscribed in the immediate neighbourhood to work the property upon the Cost-book System; but the directors, believing that the principle of limited liability is better understood and appreciated by the public in general, have determined to adopt this general system in preference to a local one.

The directors, also feeling that this enterprise is one of a peculiar character, involving necessarily a considerable outlay before the mines can be brought into efficient working, have adopted the precaution of defining the expenditure necessary for this object by entering into a contract for its fulfilment without any further risk to the shareholders. They have had detailed estimates carefully prepared, embracing all things necessary for putting the mines in complete working order, and have based upon these estimates a contract with responsible parties for £85,000 (half to be paid in shares and half in cash), for all the machinery, including three large pumping-engines (of 90, 80, and 70-horse cylinders), and all the requisite winding and stamping-engines, buildings, and workshops, and to do all pitwork, &c., necessary for their efficient working. The thorough drainage of the mines is also included in the above estimate, and the contractors agree to give the company security to the amount of £20,000 for the fulfilment of the contract.

The capital of the company has been fixed at £150,000, in 30,000 shares of £5 each, £1 being paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment; and as large and increasing returns of copper and tin ores will be made from the levels laid open during the progress of the drainage operations, it is not probable that the whole amount will ever be required.

Copies of the reports made by several eminent and well-known geologists, engineers, and mining agents are appended. Their attentive perusal will demonstrate that this is an undertaking holding out prospects of remuneration of the largest kind.

Prospectuses and forms of application for the remaining 11,000 shares may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and at the offices of the company, No. 1, Basinghall-street, London, E.C. (where plans and sections of the mines may be seen) or from W. PAGE CARDOZO, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned without any deduction or delay.

The following reports from eminent geologists, engineers, and mine agents of high standing and practical knowledge, and from working miners, will explain fully the present position and future prospects of the undertaking—

REPORT OF S. F. GRIFFIN, C.E., DEPUTY TO VISIT THE MINES ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

New Adelphi Chambers, London, Aug. 3, 1863.—I have just returned from visiting these mines, with a view of verifying the various reports and statements made by the proprietors respecting the mineral resources, and as to the reports as follows:—The above mines are situated in the heart of one of the richest and most productive mineral districts in Cornwall, being surrounded within a radius of three miles by Dolcoath, Great Wheel Vor, Great Work, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Binner Downs, Wheel Fortune, Wheel Treasury, Godelphin, Wheel Julia, Carzise, &c., all of which have paid immense dividends. The connected sets of Crenver, Wheel Abraham, Oatfield, Trenoweth, and Wheel Sarah having been opened many years ago were re-worked for copper from the year 1812 to 1823, and I find from official returns that the quantity of copper ore produced from these mines, by the aid of most imperfect pumping and other machinery, during that period was 106,725 tons. The following table will show the sales of copper for each year respectively:—

| Year | Tons | Value | Year | Tons | Value |
|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| 1812 | 7,191 | 1818 | 7,191 | 1818 | 9,073 |
| 1813 | 8,165 | 1819 | 8,165 | 1819 | 10,389 |
| 1814 | 9,279 | 1820 | 9,279 | 1820 | 10,958 |
| 1815 | 10,566 | 1821 | 10,566 | 1821 | 9,799 |
| 1816 | 8,344 | 1822 | 8,344 | 1822 | 8,286 |
| 1817 | 7,073 | 1823 | 7,073 | 1823 | 7,222 |

Total Tons 106,725

I made most minute enquiries as to the cause of the former suspension of the mines, not only from those persons who were engaged in them at their former working, but also from some of the adventurers who were then engaged in the undertaking, who all agreed that they were stopped owing to a misunderstanding between the lords and adventurers in the Crenver and Wheel Abraham portions of the mine, the former returning the largest amount of copper, and the latter having the largest share of pumping. This occasioned difficulties as to the equalisation of duties and profits, until at length so much ill feeling existed, that the Wheel Abraham adventurers determined to cease pumping, and thus stopped the mine. It was necessary to obtain the titles to all those properties before mining operations could be recommenced, as the underground workings are all connected, and the difficulties of combining the various conflicting interests have been the cause of these mines lying idle for so many years, although several attempts have been made to re-work them.

During my exploration of this property, I was accompanied by several mining captains and old miners who had been engaged in the former workings, and they all assured me that the mines left off rich, and that not only would large quantities of copper and tin ore be obtained whilst the drainage of the mines was in progress, but that, as soon as completed, the amount of copper ore raised would be fully equal to the average yield of the last 12 years of operations, as the miners were working in a very productive lode when the works were stopped, and there were several other lodes which were as yet unworked, and promised equal results. I also ascertained that considerable quantities of tin were obtained in the lower levels during the former workings; but that at early day tin was at so low a price (about one-half its present value), and stamping and dressing machinery so imperfect, that it was thrown aside as useless; and, as an illustration of this fact, the waste on the surface from these mines has been all turned over during the last few years, and about £14,000 worth of tin obtained therefrom. In the deeper workings of the mine large quantities of rich tin were discovered at the 160, 190, 200, 210, and 220, clearly proving that at these depths the great champion copper lode is running into tin, the same change having taken place in the neighbouring mines of

Dolcoath, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, North Roskear, Stray Park, &c., which became valuable tin mines when worked under the beds of copper ore.

In conclusion, I would observe that the feeling in the West of Cornwall is unanimous in favour of the undertaking as a successful operation, evinced by the number of shares taken in that locality, and I cannot but think that this favourable view of the case will be found to be a correct one, and I base this opinion on the certainty of not only working in a mine which has been proved to be wonderfully productive up to the last moment of suspending operations, but also undoubtedly working on a lode which is not only rich, but practically inexhaustible, and no doubt, will be found as productive in tin as its neighbours, Wheel Vor and Dolcoath, and will be one of the most extensive and valuable mines in Cornwall.

To the Directors of the Crenver and Wheel Abraham United Mining Company.

JOHN GABBY, Esq., F.G.S., the eminent geologist, writes:—The local position of these mines, from a geological point of view, is just that which would be ardently wished for by both the practical miner and the geologist; and, so far as concerns my own opinion, there is not the slightest unwillingness in recommending this undertaking as a mining adventure of the most desirable order.

Capt. JAMES POPP, the manager of the Wheel Basset, East Basset, and other mines, writes:—About 38 years since these mines were worked very extensively, and made the largest returns in Cornwall; but tin, not being generally known, was thrown aside as worthless, except what was very rich. The price then being 40s. per ton, copper miners thought little or nothing of tin; but, if these mines should be re-worked, large quantities of tin may be expected at an early date. Several other lodes run parallel with the present one explored on, and there is no doubt they will be equally productive. The tin and copper can be made marketable for one-half of the usual cost in the last working, so that great profits may be expected before the water is drained to the bottom of the mines. I do not hesitate to say that I believe this to be the best piece of mining ground now idle in Cornwall.

Capt. WM. PASCOE, manager of Wheel Frances, and other mines, writes:—The geological position of these mines is good. At the junction of granite and killas there are parallel lodes in the sett which have never been worked below the alluvial level; and, considering the productiveness of the lode opened upon with these side lodes embedded in the same stratum of ground, there is every probability of finding them equally productive.

Capt. WM. TREGAT, Manager of the Fedn-an-drea, United, and other mines, writes:—It is with unaffected satisfaction that I have perused your prospectus, in which you have used the most moderate language, without the least degree of exaggeration of any kind, and I am perfectly satisfied that you realise all held forth in that prospectus.

Capt. JOSEPH VIVIAN, Manager of the North Roskear and other mines, writes:—I beg to say there is a long piece of unworked ground between Wheel Abraham and Binner Downs, in which there is a splendid lode, and there is no doubt in my mind, if ever it is worked, that large deposits of copper ore will be found in it, and I believe that large deposits of tin will also be found.

Capt. JOHN VIVIAN, late Manager of the Hallamington and Croft Gethal Mines, writes:—These extensive mines were at one time the most productive in Cornwall; no mine working produced so much mineral or paid so large an amount in dividends in the same space of time, having returned upwards of £1,000,000 worth of ore in twelve years from one lode only. Shortly after the mines were brought into full operation the returns will be at least 600 tons of copper ore per month, at £7 per ton £4200 and 40 tons of tin, at £75 per ton 3000

showing a monthly return of £7200 from which deduct the monthly working cost (say) 3500

will leave a profit of £3700

This profit upon an expenditure of £75,000 will give an annual net profit of £44,000, or about 60 per cent. on the capital. The tin and copper will be the most productive in Cornwall, and as the side lodes are worked this run of mines will be the most productive in Cornwall.

Captain EDWARD CROFT, Manager of the South Crenver Mine, writes:—Having had the management of a mine adjoining for some time, I have had ample opportunities of gleaming authentic information as to the value of this property. It is my decided opinion that your efforts will be crowned with success by having a great, profitable, and durable mine.

Captain MARK REED, Mineral Agent to the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn, writes:—From the great amount of money's worth returned from the halvans since the mines ceased to work, warrant the assertion that there is much good tin and copper ground laid open that will pay in these days: I think in these mines you have a very valuable property, and, if properly worked, will be lasting paying mines.

SAMUEL GROSE, Esq., C.E., formerly Engineer of Crenver, Wheel Abraham, and Oatfield Mine, writes:—The quantity of copper ore sold from Wheel Abraham Mine at one time was almost unlimited, the principal feature observed in the bottom of the mine was that tin ore was fast on the increase, and recent discoveries in this matter holds out the prospect of its being on the eve of becoming a great tin mine.

Captain HENRY COWLING, late Manager of the Crown Consols Mine, writes:—In the Crenver part there are thousands of fathoms of ore ground standing that will pay very large profits to work, the Wheel Abraham part being also very productive; and there is ore ground enough standing, without making discoveries, to last many years. Tin ore of rich quality was discovered in various parts of the mine, and from the great returns of that mineral made since the stopping from the old halvans, convinces me that, had the working gone on, these mines would have been found to be great tin mines. I beg to remark, in conclusion, that these are the most extensive and best run of mines in Cornwall now working.

Captain JAMES THOMAS, late Manager of the Rosewarne Consols Mines, writes:—I know the mines well, and I say that no mine in Cornwall produced so much ore in so short a time, and before you get the water out you will be able to sell hundreds of tons of copper ore and a large quantity of tin per month.

Captain WILLIAM SIMMONDS, retired Mine Agent, writes:—I have been a mine agent in this district upwards of thirty years, and I know of no mines in Cornwall more favourably circumstanced for economical working. You have the best mining property in Cornwall now idle, and I have not a doubt you will find them highly remunerative.

MR. F. PERRY, formerly employed at the mines, writes:—There is not such an extensive mining property to be found in the county of Cornwall, there being known vast resources of both copper and tin ground to work upon as soon as the mines are drained, and taking into consideration the advance in the price of mineral produce, the decrease in the price of mining materials, and the improvements in all kinds of machinery, I do not think I am stepping beyond the bounds of moderation in saying that this run of mines will rank with the first in Cornwall.

MR. JOHN RULE, formerly employed at the mines, writes:—There is not a mine in this county, working or idle, so rich for tin and copper as these mines. I do not think the two best dividend mines in the county will give the dividends the Old Crenver and Wheel Abraham Mines will give if they are put to work.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Crenver and Wheel Abraham United Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £5, being the deposit of £1 per share, I request you to allot to me shares of £5 each in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £1 10s. per share on allotment, and I request you to enter my name in the books of the company for the number of shares so allotted.

Name in full.....
Profession or description.....
Residence in full.....
Usual Signature.....
Date..... 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT S.

SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
PLATT AND SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS.
SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST ENGINES.
SCHIELE'S PATENT VENTILATORS FOR SHIPS.
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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

LIGHT.—We presume the further information respecting Nordhoff's apparatus for the improvement of gas-lights, alluded to in last week's Journal, will shortly appear as an advertisement.

CIRCULAR SAWS.—We are informed by Mr. Pascoe, in last week's Journal, that a strong circular saw will cut through the hardest rocks without the slightest difficulty. Perhaps he will be good enough to give me an idea of what material this saw is made, and what the teeth are like. For my own part, I believe that with the hardest rocks he might just as well have told us to get a powerful bellows and blow through them.—GEORGE HUNTER: *Mechanics*, Nov. 10.

CHIVERTON WHEEL ROSE.—It appears that some misapprehension exists among people, other than Cornishmen, that Chiverton Wheel Rose is the resurrection of the once famous Pelyn Wood Mine. Fearing that such an opinion might seriously reflect upon the prestige of those who were connected with Pelyn Wood, no less than upon those now associated with Chiverton Wheel Rose, I have taken upon myself the duty of giving a positive denial to this most unfounded rumour.—"THE DUKE."

CALVADNACK.—Are the supplies to this mine bought by public tender? It is under the same management as Dolcoath.—INQUIRER.

GOLD IN WALES.—My attention has been drawn to the extract from a letter signed "Tourist," inserted in the Supplement to last week's Journal, and I will thank you to correct his statement: the Berthlwyd and Cefn Coch Gold Mines, near Dolgelly, belong to this, the Welsh Gold Mining Company, and not, as the said "Tourist" says, to the West Clogau Mining Company, whose property is at least five miles distant from ours.—J. LOCKWOOD: *Welsh Gold Mining Company*, London, Nov. 9.

"T."—By the Journal of July, 1855, it appears that Hington Down Consols, Wheel Russell, and South Wheel Russell shares were dealt in on the Mining Market. West Wheel Russell, Wheel Josiah, and East Wheel Arthur may have been in existence at that time, but they were not quoted in the Journal.

MINING IN IRELAND.—It is reported that we are to be favoured with another visit from Mr. W. C. Paul, late dialler in Knockmahon Mines, and also late director in Roaring Water Mine. Rumour says that he is to visit a mine in the Schall district, which is being worked by a private gentleman, and he truly deserves to be so, as he has been in the country most heartily wishes every success, and he truly deserves to be so, as he has been an experienced miner conducting his operations, it would appear strange that a dialler should be able to enlighten an old practical miner. It is to be hoped that Mr. W. C. Paul will be accompanied by Mr. Brenton Symons, or some other competent person acquainted with the district.—LITTON.

COLTGREY.—Your correspondent, who enquired the present name of the sett originally known as Colygre, is informed that it is now known as Wheel Caroline. Of course, the saying in the neighbourhood that "it is as poor as Colygre," may some day or other be forgotten, perhaps when Wheel Caroline shall have proved itself a productive property.—A. B. C.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—As a shareholder in this mine, I would suggest that some step should be at once taken, whereby those who are still willing to continue the development of the property could accomplish their object. There are many of the largest and oldest shareholders who will not, I know, pay towards continuing operations, but there are many others who have but recently joined the company not only willing to pay, but very desirous to at least take certain points. They contend, and I am one of them, that this once valuable property would again become productive upon an expenditure of a small amount of capital. As this is as it may, we think it is a very good speculation; the difficulty, however, is to obtain concerted action among continuing shareholders. Will the managers (Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken) allow a preliminary meeting to be held at their offices, when some definite course might be decided upon?—A SHAREHOLDER.

LEAD ORE.—The Frank Mills Mine is situated in Christow, Devon, and Mr. C. Westcomb, of Exeter, is the pursuer.—East Dyliffe is in Montgomeryshire, and Mr. T. Fuller, of 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, is the pursuer.—Carmarthen United: Adm. Capt. R. Sanders, Treleach, Newcastle Emlyn.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Some two or three weeks since I made an enquiry through your columns as to whether the new contract with the Burras Burras was for the same period as that just completed. Although that enquiry did not elicit any reply, I am now in a position to inform my brother shareholders that the new contract is for a period of only three years, instead of seven, and that its terms are in no single respect as advantageous. These, I consider, are facts which each shareholder should know, so as to enable them to form a correct estimate of the actual value of their investment.—A. L.

PROSPER UNITED.—Can any reader inform me whether the Gwallon sett has been added to the Prosper United Mines, as I understood some months ago an application had been made for the Gwallon sett by this company. I have been informed that the same settwards act for nearly all the property included in these sets, but that a sort of promise had been made to some one, who subsequently wanted a large sum of money from the Prosper Company for his interest, although he had never expended a single shilling on the property, or even taken up the deeds—a transaction of no unfrequent occurrence in latter years. I have been informed on one occasion, when the late Sir C. Hawkins paid a visit to his estate, he found his steward absent from his office, but in strolling over the property saw the steward in a plantation, busily engaged with some labourers. This led to an enquiry by the worthy baronet, "What are you about here Mr. —?" "Planting trees, Sir Christopher," was the reply. "Ha, ha!" said the worthy baronet, "Better plant stewards, as they appear to thrive best."—AN ADVENTURER IN MINES.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

The construction of our iron-clads, upon the perfecting of which so much scientific industry has been expended, is not yet such as to ensure their riding through the hurricane, and stemming the stormy waters with impunity. The greater the magnitude the less the immunity from perils of the sea, would appear to be the rule: the exception—a rare one—that this, that, or the other of those powerful and magnificent vessels of the *Warrior*, or the wooden-framed iron-clad class, did actually weather a gale in comparative safety. With reference to the *Warrior* herself, it is, however, but an act of justice to record that she has achieved the feat of returning from a cruise in a most boisterous latitude without starting a bolt or springing a leak; still, "as one swallow does not make a summer," by a parity of reasoning, one gale encountered in the Bay of Biscay or elsewhere is not a sufficient test for hulls of monstrous strength, and machinery of what, some few years since, would be considered fabulous power.

Much more has yet to be accomplished before scientific men will fold their arms in unapprehensive contentment with the result of their labours; and this leads at once to the subject of such improvements upon old systems, and such new inventions as are proposed, and, at the present day, being put upon official trial, for the better construction of our modern navy. In no instance of innovation upon received notions, opinions, and the most favoured tactics, has greater success been the consequence of theory and experience than in the application of the double or twin-screw principle to the propulsion and sea government of craft, either engaged in war or commercial enterprise. Capt. CARPENTER, R.N., is entitled to all honour and scientific credit for the origination of this propelling medium; and Mr. G. KENNIE, in that year of considerable commercial speculation, 1851, is due the practical commencement of a "maritime build" which, in 1852, supplied to a Government order several gunboats on the twin-screw principle.

In this country of vast competitive enterprise, all beginnings are weak, but eventually their value, in this important instance, strengthened upon test, until the Admiralty have had forced upon them the conviction of their utility; and now is ordered the laying down for the Royal Navy of some iron-plated gun-boats upon the twin-screw system, a gubernatorial power, acknowledged by all whose testimony was evoked in a practical manner as all but absolute.

Treating this subject in a strictly utilitarian point of view, and having consideration for succinctness in noticing this very interesting subject, we reach the stage of excellence which exhibits a thoroughly effective plan of double screws, now officially adopted as eminently attributable to the persistent zeal and skill of Captain THOMAS E. SYMONDS, R.N., a nephew of Sir WILLIAM SYMONDS, R.N., formerly Surveyor of the Navy. In point of fact, this steering power admits but little attempt at improvement. So say those best entitled to offer an opinion upon it; and though some old "salts" may muster all their prejudices in support of the long-established mode of governing a vessel, which has certainly done wonders, the double power suggested must in the end prevail.

Illustration of the value of twin-screws in action has been unequivocally afforded during the present American war. A published report by an eyewitness says:—"The *Indianola*, a formidable first-class iron-clad, fell a prey to two small gunboats, having power of turning to a high degree." They were driven by twin-screws, and, therefore, were capable of such active and simultaneous aggression at either side, that they quickly prevailed against their huge antagonist, and "the mailed giant was beaten to death." The time has arrived when this country should arouse herself to action in perfecting the reconstruction of our navy, or, like the "mailed giant," lesser powers may, at any moment, render even her strength and greatness unavailing. So convinced are the Americans of the necessity of the double steering appliance that they are rapidly constructing vessels upon that principle; but in the system proposed by Captain SYMONDS, conjointly with Mr. ROBERTS, C.E., a greater perfection is evident. The single-keel ships, it appears, do not allow of such thorough action of the

Another case or reckless conduct in a colliery was brought before the Swansea magistrates on Saturday. David Thomas, a collier, employed at Tynecol Colliery, was charged with descending the pit on Oct. 27 with a tobacco-pipe in his possession, and with opening his safety-lamp, contrary to the rules. Defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Lorry, manager of the colliery, said the rules were that no smoking and no opening of a safety-lamp was permitted in the colliery. On October 27 he was informed that defendant had opened his lamp down in the colliery for the purpose of lighting his pipe. He went to him and asked him if he had been smoking, and defendant at first denied it. He searched him, and found tobacco and a pipe in his pockets. Defendant then admitted that he had been smoking, and hoped he (Mr. Lorry) would forgive him. Mr. Eaton, one of the magistrates, reminded the defendant that all persons employed in a colliery were bound to observe the rules, and that if he had been guilty of what was charged against him, he would not be found guilty. The magistrate said he had been guilty of what was charged against him, and would not be found guilty. The magistrate said he had been guilty of what was charged against him, and would not be found guilty.

trates, after a consultation, said the offence was of such a serious nature, and the lives of so many were endangered, that they had determined not to inflict a fine. Defendant was committed for one month.

Mr. G. Barry, Esq., has obtained a provisional protection for improvements in refining crude pig-iron, and in furnaces connected therewith.

A meeting of the Newport Harbour Commissioners was held on Thursday, Mr. W. W. Morgan in the chair. The dock joint committee presented their report, which recommended a conference with the dock directors in reference to the proposed purchase of the docks. The committee also expressed an opinion that the Harbour Trust was the most fitting body to purchase the docks, and regulate all matters connected with the trade of the port. Mr. C. Baily, Mr. P. James Brown, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Graham, and other gentlemen spoke on the subject. The report was adopted, and the committee were requested to ask an interview with the dock directors, and ascertain upon what terms, if any, they would dispose of their property.

THE MORFA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Energetic efforts are being made to clear the falls, and relays of men are continually at work. Several more bodies have been recovered, and a lamp has also been found; and it is but right to state that there was no evidence of tampering on the lamp. The adjourned inquest was to have been resumed on Tuesday, but Mr. Cuthbertson, the coroner, sent notices out on Monday that it would be further adjourned until Friday. The cause of this was the circumstance that the majority of the bodies had not yet been found.

THE CONFERENCE OF MINERS AT LEEDS.

A Conference of the Coal Miners of the United Kingdom was opened on Monday, at the People's Hall, Marshall-street, Leeds, for the purpose of considering several important questions connected with the social and general improvement of the class throughout the country, at which there were 58 delegates present. The chair was occupied by Mr. WILLIAM PICKARD, of Lint, Wigan; and Mr. John Pickard acted as secretary. Mr. TOWERS, the secretary of the Miners' National Association, first addressed the meeting. The object of the conference, he said, was to consider the present condition of the miner, and in what respect that condition could be improved. In his opinion, the first subject for them to consider was the preservation of the lives of the miners. In the second place, it would be necessary for the conference to discuss the question of wages, the truck and Tommy systems, and the principle of payment by weight. Education was also a question of great importance for them to consider, as well as the condition of the miners' dwellings. He did not go particularly either for an eight or a ten hours' bill, but what he wished to secure for the miner was a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; and that no boy should be permitted to go into the mine until he was 12 years of age, and not then until he brought with him a certificate from the certificated master, and also a certificate from a member of the College of Surgeons, showing that he was physically competent for the work of the mine. He also suggested that each boy up to the age of 14 should be compelled to go for three hours in three days in each week to the school. Mr. A. McDONALD, of Scotland, then moved that three sections of the Conference be established—the first to consider the grievances of miners; the second for discussing the questions of law affecting the working miner; and the third section be devoted to the consideration of the social economy of the question. The proposition was adopted. It was further agreed that Mr. Towers be the general secretary of the conference; that Mr. A. McDONALD be the general Chairman of the assembly; and that a letter be sent to Mr. Charles Morton, Inspector of collieries for the district, advising him that on Wednesday afternoon his conduct as an inspector would be considered, so that he might have an opportunity of attending on the occasion.

A mass meeting of miners was subsequently held in the large hall connected with the Co-operative Stores, Marshall-street, Holbeck. The chair was occupied by Mr. THOMAS STEPHENSON, of Rothwell. Mr. John Holmes, of Methley, was the first speaker. The CHAIRMAN next spoke on the subject of inspection, which, he contended, was at present so utterly inefficient as to be practically worthless. In Belgium there were scarcely ever any accidents in mines, but this was because the pits were in the hands of one person, which took particular care to ensure a really valuable system of regular inspection. Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Hunslet, in the course of a long speech, advocated shorter hours of labour, a better system of ventilation in mines, and the hearty and unanimous support of the Miners' Association by the body which it was established to benefit. He also contended for a higher scale of morality amongst the miners, telling them that if they would only be sober and industrious men, they would not only command a greater share of respect from their employers, but by their savings they would be prepared for a rainy day, or for obtaining better terms from their masters than they could at the present time command.

On Tuesday, the proceedings of the convention were continued. The Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, of Dukinfield, having opened the meeting with prayer, a long argument took place on the point whether the resolution passed on the previous day, inviting Mr. Charles Morton, the Government Inspector, to attend the discussion to be held on Wednesday afternoon, on the subject of his inspection of mines in the South Yorkshire district, should be rescinded. It was stated by Mr. R. Mitchell, of Barnsley, that Mr. Morton was at present in ill-health, and that his physical inability had lately operated to prevent him from discharging his duties as efficiently as he would otherwise have done; and he (Mr. Mitchell) held that it would appear somewhat vindictive to allow the resolution to stand in its present form. After considerable argument an amendment, submitted by Mr. Crawford, to the effect that the resolution passed on Monday should be withdrawn until the general question of inspection came before the Conference, was carried by a majority of 22 to 11. Mr. John Holmes, of Methley, was next appointed treasurer to the Conference, and a levy of 10s. per delegate was made, with the object of defraying the incidental expenses of the convention. Mr. William Pickard was then elected vice-president of the Conference; Mr. Wm. Crawford, of Durham, as the president of the law section; and Mr. Thomas Hickman, of North Staffordshire, the secretary. Of the grievance section, Mr. W. H. Miller, of Dudley, was appointed president, and Mr. John Farrell, of North Staffordshire, secretary. In the department of social organisation, Mr. Wm. Brown, of Hunslet, was elected to the position of president, and Mr. D. Thorp, to that of secretary. After a discussion on some statements published by Mr. Price, of Aberdare, with respect to the behaviour and general conduct of the miners, which were stated to be untrue, the CHAIRMAN proposed that, as it was late in the day, they should not divide into sections, but go on hearing the complaints which any delegate might have to make about his own district. Mr. W. H. Miller said he represented Dudley and the district of Blisnugton. His constituents complained of the truck system, of the long hours they had to work, of the influence of the masters over the system, and of the fact that the Union had done in his district, he might state that he had enrolled something like 200 members, all of whom had paid their subscriptions. Mr. THOMAS GRIVTHY, of South Staffordshire, denounced the employment of girls on the pit bank as a disgraceful and disgusting practice; and contended that it was for the interests of morality that this shameful system should at once be stayed. Mr. H. W. BAKER, of Willenhall, spoke on the same subject, and in a similar strain, and also condemned the system of working long hours. Mr. MILLER opposed the payment of wages in public houses, and also spoke strongly on the employment of girls at the pit head. The President said that if any of the Acts of Parliament in respect to mines were infringed any man might act as an inspector or common informer; if he thought proper to do so. Mr. Wm. BAKER, of Coseley, South Staffordshire, complained of the inefficient manner in which the inspection of mines was conducted in his neighbourhood. He further condemned the existing system of calling ordinary juries to sit on colliery accidents, for it was ridiculous to expect that shopkeepers were competent to judge whether an accident could have been prevented or not by the exercise of ordinary caution. The miners ought to be honestly dealt by, and to have practical men empanelled on such enquiries. Mr. BRYAN SMITH said that in North Wales there were many miners who hardly knew the inspector at all. If the inspector went to a mine he never descended beyond the pit's eye, unless there was a serious accident or his own health was affected. Mr. RICHARD MITCHELL, of Barnsley, said that wages were stopped for the joint benefit of the colliery and doctor. One man who was injured got a week or two's pay, and then a certificate was sent by the doctor to the colliery, stating that the man's pay must be arrested, inasmuch as the accident had turned into a slow fever. The educational clauses of the Act of Parliament had worked very beneficially in his district, because no boy under the age of 13 years could work in the pit. At Rammarsh Colliery, the property of the Messrs. Charlesworth, there was a strong union, and the men only worked eight hours, but they produced in that time more wealth for their employers to the extent of 20 per cent., and they also saved their own labour to the extent of 25 per cent. His constituents also complained of the truck system. Mr. STEPHENSON, of the South Yorkshire district, furnished an interesting sketch of the mine in which he was employed. It belonged to the Messrs. Charlesworth, and was situated at Rammarsh. In 1851 there were 62 lives lost in that pit; but, under the improved system of management introduced there, and although it was a fiery seam, they had not had a man burned for the last nine years. During the last 3½ years they had drawn upwards of 1,000,000 tons without any loss of life. Throughout England he believed it was calculated that one life was lost for every 75,000 tons drawn. Moreover, at Rammarsh 2,000,000 tons had been drawn at the sacrifice of one life; and 2,400,000 tons with the loss of two lives. This pit was a union pit. There had been through its five years' probation no deaths on the contrary; and yet this pit had passed through its five years' probation on the condition of coal and ironstone workers in England, and the importance of ventilation was not overlooked.

On Wednesday, in the Law section, the chair was occupied by Mr. W. CRAWFORD, of Wallsend, Mr. Hickman acting as secretary. After a brief speech from the President, in which he advocated an amendment of the Inspection Bill, of the weighing clauses, and of the educational system, he further recommended that shorter hours of labour should be enforced. Mr. MORRIS PRICE, of West Bromwich, suggested that the pits should be worked on the stall system, and that the coal and ironstone should be got by the ton. He also thought that the accident club money should be done away with in the various fields of South Staffordshire, that a better system of ventilation should be adopted, and that an additional number of inspectors should be employed. Further, that a horse-road should be driven in every pit, and that all the officials should undergo a strict examination previous to being engaged.

MINES INSPECTION.—Mr. McDONALD opened the discussion on this subject in an able speech. He said that what was required was that no powers should be granted adverse to the law of the land, and that a strong protest should be uttered by that conference against special rules. There was no court of enquiry to which the inspector could be summoned; and he thought they ought to have in the next Inspection Act a clause by which the inspector could be punished at common law if he neglected his duty. They should also insist, in any new legislation on the subject, that true weights, certified by the weights and measures officers, should be placed at the pit head, that a place should be provided for the miners' man to stand on the bank to check the weighing, and that any breach of the law by the masters be punished by imprisonment, the same as John the miner was. The present system of fining the employers is, for any offence was a perfect farce. Mr. W. BENNETT, from South Staffordshire, said the men in his district had a deal to contend with in respect to their mine inspector, Mr. Baker. They considered there was great neglect in respect of inspection. He thought that additional local inspectors ought to be appointed; that they should go through the different collieries every week, and make a monthly report to the Secretary of State. The South Staffordshire delegates all agreed in recommending that one inspector should be appointed to every 4000 miners. Mr. THOMAS HALLIDAY, of Farnworth and Kearsley, suggested, as the recommendation from his district, that sixty sub-inspectors should be appointed. Mr. D. R. THOMAS, of Blaenau, South Wales, said his constituents were in favour of forty more inspectors, and that they should inspect both coal and ironstone mines, and that the mines should be inspected once a month. Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Worsley, said his district was in favour of sixty sub-inspectors. The powers of inspectors were next considered. Mr. H. W. BAKER, of Willenhall, suggested that the inspector should have power to close any particular part of a pit, until any remedy he suggested to the employer had been carried out. Mr. McDONALD stated that when the mine was truly dangerous, the inspector ought to have power to call in a mining engineer and the

manager, and their decision, if not carried out by the owner within forty-eight hours, ought to entail a penalty on the master of 50s., or three months' imprisonment with hard labour. No special rules ought to be imposed on the master with the spirit of the statute itself, for otherwise they would render nugatory the effect of Lord Campbell's Act. He wished the whole of the matter to rest upon the masters, and not to be placed upon the shoulders of the men, in the case of any accident. The CHAIRMAN suggested that in the event of any inspector being supposed to neglect his duty, a committee of miners should report on the subject to Sir George Grey. This recommendation met with the concurrence of the section. The Rev. J. R. STEPHENS thought the inspector ought to be warned in the first instance by this committee of miners.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.—Mr. MILLER, Chairman of the Grievances Committee, stated what grievances had been announced to him. One great source of complaint was with respect to the employment of females on the pit bank; and there was also great unanimity in condemning the present system of long hours. Another great evil in South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, South Wales, Derbyshire, and Shropshire was the butty system. The payment of wages in public-houses was also generally condemned. An instance was adduced of a large brewer, a member of a Welsh iron company, who had also several beerhouses, and he made it an inducement to his workmen to patronise his houses by offering them beer at a lower price than they could obtain elsewhere; but at the same time, by way of counterpoise, this same employer was lowering the wages in his establishment. Mr. R. MITCHELL, of Barnsley, moved—“That this Conference condemn with abhorrence the employment of females on the pit bank and the mines of this country, and pray that the Legislature will take steps to put an end to this practice, which degraded the future mothers of the mining population.” Mr. THOMAS HICKMAN seconded the resolution. The motion was unanimously adopted.

HOURS OF LABOUR.—After some discussion on the subject of the employment of children in mines, it was moved by Mr. MILLER—“That, in the opinion of this meeting, no child be allowed to enter a mine, to work therein, under the age of twelve years, and not then until he has a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and then no longer than eight hours in any one day.” The resolution was seconded by Mr. JAMES SIMPSON. The debate on this subject was very spirited, and occasionally warm. Mr. CHAWFORD happened to say that he was instructed to advocate a ten hours' bill for boys, and an eight hours' bill for men; and this sentiment provoked the indignation of the convention. In spite of the opposition, he moved an amendment to that effect, and it was seconded by Mr. SIMPSON. The amendment, however, was only carried by three votes; and Mr. MILLER's motion was carried, with the exception of these three dissentients. Mr. SIMPSON then moved that a committee be appointed to be chosen from that meeting, to draw up the draft of a bill to be presented at the meeting of the Congress on Friday afternoon. The resolution was adopted.

On Thursday, the subject of qualifications of sub-inspectors was the first question brought up for discussion in the Law section. The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that sub-inspectors should understand their work thoroughly, both in theory and practice. It had been suggested they should have had ten years' experience, but they ought, at any rate, to have some connection with mines. It appeared to be the opinion of the section that such officials ought to have had some practical connection with pit working, and that they ought to pass some examination before they were allowed to commence their duties. The opinion of the section was then taken as to how these sub-inspectors should be appointed. Mr. SHELTON thought that in the case of an inspector being required in any particular district, the Executive Council should recommend some person to the Home Secretary who would be likely to discharge the office with satisfaction to the men and masters. This suggestion was approved by the section, and a recommendation will, therefore, be taken up to the General Conference on the subject.

Ventilation was next considered.—Mr. S. SMITH spoke in favour of free air-courses. Mr. SHELTON thought that wherever the foot of man had to travel in the mine, there should also be a current of air to be made to travel. The opinion of the section was that every place in the mine to which individuals had occasion to go should, so far as possible, be rendered harmless, either by fencing securely, or otherwise properly ventilating. The CHAIRMAN said it had been recommended by Mr. James Mather, of South Shields, that a dumb drift should be driven from the old workings to the up-cast shaft. Mr. SHELTON showed that such a drift would drain the goaves of the gas which had accumulated there. Mr. SIMPSON, as a practical miner, could say that such a measure would be attended with decided success. Mr. McDONALD said that in the Bill of 1860, the clause contained the words “all accessible places” in the mine. That Bill was drawn up by Sir George Lewis, and under the representations of the miners, and brought into Parliament by Sir G. Lewis and the Hon. Mr. Clive. That bill was founded on the report of the most able inspectors under Her Majesty's Government, and after proper enquiries into the continental working of mines. Mr. Dickinson found that that portion of the first general rule was likely to be endangered in the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons, and he, therefore, as the adviser of the Home Office, used his influence, and succeeded in having the clause retained. The Bill passed the Commons with decided success. Mr. McDONALD said that it was then computed by Mr. (Mr. McDONALD) that the entire waste could be kept free of noxious gases at a cost of 1½d. per ton on the coal raised in the United Kingdom; and that with the certainty that in future we should avoid such dreadful catastrophes as those of Llanddili and Barradon. The words “all accessible places” were lost in the House of Lords, through the interference of Mr. Nicholas Wood with Lord Ravensworth and the Earl of Londale. He advised the Conference to attempt to get the words re-introduced into the Bill, and then employers would be obliged to take the necessary steps to carry out the law. The discussion closed with the recommendation that “all accessible places be kept free from noxious gases,” and that a clause to that effect be advocated for insertion in the Inspection Bill.

As to the constitution of coroners' juries called together to find a verdict in cases of mining accidents, it was stated by Mr. HENRY DAVISON, of St. Helens, that the masters had too frequently a great influence over their men, and that the “hands” had also their lesson well learned before they went before the coroner. As a consequence, the masters were nearly always exempt from blame. The CHAIRMAN then thought there ought to be six coalminers on every jury, so that the facts of the case could in each instance be fairly arrived at. Mr. S. SMITH, and other members, concurred in this view, and it was adopted as an expression of opinion on the part of the section. The qualifications of officials employed in coal mines became the next subject for deliberation. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that such officials ought to be thoroughly practical men of good character, and that they should be required to pass a certain examination before entering upon their duties. The weighing clauses in the Inspection Bill provoked little discussion. All the delegates in the section were agreed as to the desirability of having a proper weighing-machine at the top of the pit, and a man on behalf of the miners to attend to it: 20 cwts. to the ton was also insisted on, in the place of 26 cwts. or 27 cwts., as was in some districts the present state of things. The Truck System was next considered. The CHAIRMAN said this was a subject about which he possessed no information. He was perfectly ignorant what the truck system was. The SECRETARY (Mr. Hickman) said there was a law at present by which any employer who paid his men in goods instead of wages should be subject to certain penalties. It was in the power of every competent man to lay an information, and was his own fault if he allowed himself to be thus wronged. The section, however, might suggest that the proprietor should be compelled to discharge any person in his employ who kept a shop, or who compelled any workman to go to such a shop. They would then be conferring a benefit on those who were suffering from this “diabolical curse.” The question of compensation for accidents in mines next came under consideration. The general opinion appeared to be that where carelessness was shown against the employers they should be rendered liable for compensation, and that the Conference should attempt to obtain a short bill on the subject. Railway companies were liable, and we should not be slow to apply the same principle to colliery proprietors. The section then briefly considered the thick-bed coal system in South Staffordshire and the law affecting masters and servants.

In the Organisation Section, presided over by Mr. W. BROWN, it was recommended that a social organisation should be established throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Further, that an executive committee should be formed, such committee to remain in office twelve months. Opinions varied as to whether the council should consist of five, seven, or nine members. It was next agreed to establish a fund of 1000l.; a further levy to be made when the fund had dropped to 500l. Some discussion followed as to the duties of the executive council, and on the propriety of establishing an itinerant agency, but the section rose before any definite resolution could be agreed upon. Mr. MILLER brought up a series of recommendations from the Grievance section, of the importance of the truck, and of the danger of the coal and contracting systems; the present plan of supplying house coal to miners, inefficient inspection, and kindred topics. The discussion on the truck system terminated the day's sitting.

THE EDMUNDS' MAIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The inquest upon the bodies of the unfortunate men who met their death in the Edmunds' Main Pit on Dec. 8 was brought to a conclusion on Friday. The coroner (Mr. T. Taylor) concluded his summing-up at ten minutes to seven, when the jury retired. At eleven o'clock they returned into Court, and the foreman stated that eleven of the jurors were agreed, but four were of a different opinion. The coroner said twelve of them must agree. After ten minutes absence, the jury again came back with the following verdict:—“We find that James Ellis came to his death by suffocation caused by an explosion of gas in the Edmunds' Main Colliery, on Monday, Dec. 8, 1862, and we are of opinion that the cause of the explosion was owing to the dangerous use of gunpowder in blasting the coal in the dip bord-gates in this mine, which practice of blasting ought not to have been permitted by the managers or prosecuted by the workmen under the system of wedging was introduced.” In reply to the coroner, they stated that they were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Mitchell, sen., was the manager of the colliery, but they did not wish that that should be added to their verdict. The coroner enquired what was the real nature of their verdict? Did they intend to cast culpable negligence upon any person, and if so, upon whom? Mr. Sleight contended that the verdict was substantially one of manslaughter. The coroner said his impression was that it was an open verdict, and this view was confirmed by the jury. The foreman then handed the following recommendation to the coroner, and expressed the hope that it would be forwarded to the Home Secretary:—“We are of opinion that until a regular inspection of the mines by Government takes place, accidents will be of frequent occurrence in the collieries of the immediate neighbourhood.” Mr. Sleight, who represented the relatives of the deceased, and Mr. Stuart, of Wakefield, who appeared for the proprietor of the mine, express their obligation to the coroner and jury for the care and patience they had expended upon the investigation, and the enquiry terminated shortly before midnight. Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, was present during the inquest, and rendered valuable assistance in eliciting facts from the several witnesses.

POISONOUS WATER FROM MINES.—A well-attended meeting of mine agents has been held at Talybont, Carnarvonshire, to consider the suggestion of the Royal Fishery Commissioners that “catch-pits” should be introduced upon mining works, by using which the waste water running, after being used in cleaning ore, would be purified before it got to the river. Two models of “catch-pits” were exhibited—the inventions of Dr. Hobson, of Leeds, and Mr. J. Graham Williams, of Gloucester Hall, Aberystwith. Mr. Williams urged the necessity of using “catch-pits” in all the mines, and referred to the fact that the farmers of Tynnydd and Glynwryn, whose lands adjoin those of the collieries, frequently lost their horses and cattle, and were obliged to burn the water, because it was found in the liver. Mr. Williams strongly condemned the practice carried on at Bronydd, which was to throw the slime to the side of the river; and when there was an overflow in the river, that slime was carried away and left as a deposit on the surface of fields over which the river might have flowed. He explained that parties throwing refuse slime in that manner made themselves amenable to the law, and subject to heavy penalties. In the same manner the refuse slime got rid of at Darren and Bwlch Conols; but not so at Gwyn Erddin, where every endeavour is used to keep the water in a non-poisonous state. Mr. Henry Thomas considered that it was for the interest of the water to use catch-pits, which must save ore now carried away. It was desirable to purify the mine water for the sake of the cattle, but he thought it wholly impossible to generate fish again either in the Rhedol or the Tytwith. He was of opinion that the river could be to a great extent purified by

the erection of two “catch-pits”—one at Bwlch Conols, the highest mine, and the other at Bronydd, the lowest; but the general opinion seemed to be that they should be erected at each mine.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The general situation of the foreign metal markets has been only slightly modified; transactions have presented little animation, and there has been comparatively little demand, except for copper, which appears to have entered on a new period of activity. During the past month affairs in Chilean, in bars, have been very active at Havre, and numerous orders, as well for consumption as for speculation, and even re-exportation, have induced a rather important rise, which is sustained by the last advices from England and the southern coast. The total sales of Chilean on this market, in October, amounted to 1030 tons, at 90l. to 92l. and 92l. 10s. (this latter price has, however, only been paid on some small lots, to be delivered at a distant period); the stock on the spot is estimated at 2150 tons. United States copper has participated in the improvement; the stock held at Havre, October 31, was 1763½ tons, of which 53½ tons were Minnesota; no immediate reinforcement was anticipated. There has not been much business doing either in zinc or lead; nevertheless, the demand for this latter metal has slightly improved at Hamburg, and there has been, in consequence, a little more firmness in quotations. Tin is almost entirely neglected. On the Dutch market Banca is heavy at 71s., without any appearance of improvement. Annexed is a comparative table, showing the deliveries and stock during the first ten months of the last five years:—

| Month. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | Blocks 11,184 | 6,693 | 4,123 | 5,105 | 9,335 |
| February | 8,948 | 6,725 | 10,137 | 8,465 | 8,665 |
| March | 5,830 | 4,958 | 9,500 | 4,335 | 7,650 |
| April | 8,350 | 6,530 | 9,188 | 6,766 | 4,638 |
| May | 5,671 | 6,515 | 4,550 | 9,400 | 4,760 |
| June | 2,225 | 9,115 | 6,829 | 4,650 | 9,172 |
| July | 25,655 | 38,530 | 29,342 | 34,400 | 14,767 |
| August | 19,045 | 30,900 | 46,731 | 20,637 | 29,764 |
| September | 28,201 | 12,430 | 12,361 | 12,115 | 5,453 |
| October | 13,125 | 6,720 | 7,067 | 12,332 | 6,816 |
| Total blocks | 122,191 | 128,222 | 139,719 | 128,209 | 101,216 |
| Stock on schedules, Oct. 31 | 72,352 | 81,352 | 74,683 | 80,955 | 87,209 |
| Unsold stock of the Society of Commerce | 60,886 | 45,301 | 43,638 | 55,805 | 39,393 |

A letter from La Haye says:—“The last mail from the East Indies has brought the report of the Government engineers on an important discovery. These functionaries have just indicated, in the Valley of Soengei Plaban, the existence of a considerable bed of tin mineral. They calculate that they can extract from this spot 9929 tons of mineral, equivalent to 111,000 piculs of tin, representing a value of 11,000,000 fls. It is hoped that this discovery will be an encouragement to the Government to continue researches, with a view to future discoveries of this kind.”

In Belgium the revival in the iron trade becomes every day more decided, under the influence of numerous and easy transactions, and approaching changes in prices are about to be decided on by industrialists; at least, it is confidently so believed. The tariff of scrap iron has just been raised by some establishments from 2l. 15s. 6d. to 2l. 19s. 3d.; this article has not hitherto participated in the rise of merchants' irons, plates, &c., but must inevitably follow the same movement. Several contracts for rails are in suspense, and will be, probably, concluded with Belgian industrialists on favourable terms. The export of rails presents some significant totals as regards the cheapness and good favour of Belgian products. Thus it results from an official sketch of the general commerce of Belgium that during the first nine months of the current year 34,219 tons of rails have been exported against 31,478 tons in the corresponding period of 1862, and 24,073 tons in 1861. The principal outlets are Spain, which from January to October, 1863, received 15,170 tons; and Italy 7500 tons. Then come in the order of their importance France, the Roman States, the Low Countries, Switzerland, the Zollverein, and finally Russia. The greatest activity prevails throughout the whole of the Charleroi district, and a great number of forgers are occupying themselves with an extension of their means of production. Not a puddling furnace is idle, and several establishments propose to establish new ones. At Liège the same activity prevails, and the conclusion of a new contract for 3000 tons of rails by the Cockerill Company is announced.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Market has not been very active this week in shares generally, but in certain stocks there has been much excitement. The fluctuations which have taken place in East Russell were frequent, sudden, and latterly heavy, from which they have partially recovered. There is a fair enquiry for some of the leading dividend and progressive mines, which will lead, no doubt, to business, and render the coming week one of more activity, particularly in connection with the account-day, on Tuesday next.

SECTIONS have been rather largely dealt in; but prices have varied. WEST SECTIONS have been done at lower rates, and more freely offered. EAST RASSETS are being enquired for at buyers' prices.—COOK'S KITCHEN, FISCHER, and CLARKE have fluctuated, and are rather weaker.—CAMBERG VIKERS have varied; but, on the whole, are somewhat firmer.—NANGLIES have been more in request, and have slightly advanced.—WEST TOLGUS have also fluctuated, and left off weaker.—SOUTH TOLGUS and GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have improved, and in fair demand.—EAST CARN BRAS have been in better demand, and left off firmer.—WEST FRANCES have been dealt in, whilst SOUTH FRANCES continue dull at present prices.—WEST CHIVERTONS are firm at quoted figures.—CONVENTON MOORE has receded.—EAST CHIVERTONS are in request, and freely dealt in.—SECTIONS have been less active, and more freely offered at lower rates.—WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE have not been very active, and slightly declined.—NORTH CROFTS have fluctuated, but find buyers at minimum quotations.—WHEAL CROFTY and WHEAL CURTIS have changed hands at nominal figures.—ST. DAY UNITED have been largely dealt in, and prices consequently improved.—WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) have been less active this week, and quoted lower.—EAST ROSEWARKNE, GREAT WHEAL BUXY, and BOSCAWEN have been quiet, but likely to improve.—EAST LLOVELLS have advanced very considerably, but slightly receded subsequently; they are now firmer, with a strong tendency for a greater start, of which there is little doubt, it being in view that the extent of operations in the county.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, RASSET and GRILLS, and WESTON CONSOLES have been done at lower rates.—SITHNEY and CARNMEALS continue inactive.—WHEAL GRILLS and EAST WHEAL GRILLS are firm at quoted prices.—NEW ROSEWARKNE have greatly fluctuated, and are rather quiet, at lower rates.—ROSEWALL HILL and RANSOMS are in request at buyers' figures.—EAST PROVIDENCES are heavy at quoted prices.—MARGERY, PROVIDENCE, and MARGARET find buyers at fair market rates.—TOLVADDENS are weak, with a lower tendency.

EAST WHEAL LLOVELL.—The discovery made last week in the 20 west of Peter's shaft, has further improved, being now worth full 60s. per fm., and still improving. All other places are without any change, yielding the same quantity and of equal value as last reported. By letters received yesterday 9½ tons of black iron were sold on Tuesday, realising 586l., nearly 3 tons of which were former leavings, and it is stated that full 1000l. worth can be sold before the next quarterly meeting, which will be held in a month from this time. The sale on Tuesday last, I am positively assured, will pay the costs of the three months' working, and leave a balance. This is independent of that noticed last week of 873l. for the month ending Oct. 29, and, of course, any sale that will take place before the meeting. This is named because strong efforts are being made to depress the shares, with a view to procure them under fair market prices.—TOLVADDENS are in request at lower rates, and more freely offered at lower prices.—EAST RUSSELLS have been actively dealt in, and considerable fluctuations have taken place.—WHEAL EDWARDS are in request at minimum figures.—WEST MARIA and FORTESCUE have been done at lower rates.—EAST BOTTLE HILLS have been enquired for, in consequence of a reported improvement, but are again freely offered at nominal prices.—EAST CHIVERTON: The 60 east is worth 61s. per fm. The 70 east, north part, 151s.—New Lode: The 60 east is producing saving work. The 70 east is worth 81s. per fm.—South Lode: The 60 east is worth 121s., and the 60 west 30s. per fm.—EAST WHEAL RUSSELL is reported to have further improved in the 120, where the lode is worth from 60s. to 65s. per fm. Various reports have been in circulation as to the value of the discovery, with a view to depress the shares, but to a late hour (Friday) the above has been confirmed by the agent of the mine and other sources.

FURSE HILL Wood is reported to have further improved in the 40 north. The lode and stops in back of the main lode are also more productive. The mine generally is looking better, with several important points to come off shortly.

WEST WHEAL FRANCES is represented to be looking highly promising for a permanent and paying mine. The 95 west, or bottom level, has opened out a long run of tin ground; the lode is more than ordinary large, and the present end is worth 27s. per fm. The 77 west is worth 20s. per fm. The north lode is also looking very promising for copper, and as soon as the stamping-engine is completed and in operation large and increased returns will be made.

CAPE CONWALL.—In clearing the ground for the site of the new engine-house a discovery was made which is likely to turn out profitable; they cut a lode, which has increased in size and appearance, carrying tin throughout. Now that the applications for shares have much increased the list will shortly be closed, and an energetic staff will be employed to commence the operations with vigour. The several communications received during the week more than confirm the previous reports and opinions of the value and importance of the property, which will be made manifest as soon as the old workings have been cleared, and the lodes laid open.—ST. JOHN CONSOLES: The operations here are going on rapidly and satisfactorily. Good stamps' work is being raised from the deep shaft level, gold shaft, and other points, so that returns will be shortly made.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE is represented as looking very encouraging, and a great change has taken place in the east and west lodes, at a most favourable character. The other points of operation are going on satisfactorily.

From Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS.—The rapid advance which has taken place in the Bank rate of discount, indicating a considerable demand for money, has lowered the market value of mine shares generally; but this, we think, will be only a temporary effect, for the real interests of mining have not been prejudiced, the price of metals continuing firm, and the standard of copper being better than for a considerable period. This is not the first time we have observed that the price of metals has been satisfactory when money has been at a high rate. Many of the mines producing very large quantities of metal have been enquired for, and the advance which has already taken place in the standard, and will thus be benefited by the advance their dividends. Devon Consols, Clifford Amalgamated, South Caradon, and East Caradon may be mentioned as being the foremost of this class; and there are many others which have recently become productive, and will probably ere long take rank with these highly successful mines, which will also be greatly benefited by the increased value of copper ore, and in which the present offers an excellent opportunity for becoming shareholders at very low rates.

In East WHEAL ELLEXY the course of copper ore recently discovered standing in the side of the adit level is improving in value and extent; it is now about 20 fms. in length, and varying in produce from 3 to 4 tons of good quality copper ore per fm. In continuing to open on it westward from this point the lode produces 3 tons of ore per fm. The adit is 60 fms. from the surface, with no exploration of the lode above

it, so that the chances are that a very large quantity of ore will be taken out from this space. Stopping the back has not yet been commenced, the lode not being yet thoroughly cut through. The lode has been cut through preparatory to resuming the drive of the adit east, and is found to be 2 fms. wide, with a leader of ore on the north wall. In driving this end a few fathoms east the lode will come in contact with a large vein course of similar character to those of the same rock about which the large masses of copper ore have been met with in various parts of Cornwall. WHEAL HARTLEY, which is in the Camborne district, is also likely soon to become one of the great and profitable copper mines of Cornwall. The steam pumping-engine is rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, the shaft will be at once sunk below the adit, and the bunches of copper met with in driving the adit through the gossan be developed in depth. We strongly recommend this mine at the present low prices at which shares can be obtained, as the chances of a great success are such as to amount almost to a certainty. In NEW ROSEWANE, which is within a short distance of the preceding mine, shares could have been bought in any number a few weeks ago at 5s. each, since when a splendid course of copper ore has been met with in sinking Blackford's shaft under the 58 fm. level, worth, for the entire length of the shaft, 1200. per fathom. The shaft has now reached the 68 fm. level, and, although the lode is not so valuable as it has been, there will be a course of ore worth 500. per fathom in which to commence the level westward, and there is every indication of a rapid improvement in sinking still deeper, as well as in driving east. The shares rose to 30s., that being the highest point, but, on the falling off in the value of the shaft have receded to 19s. Good dividends will be declared in this mine in 1864.

WHEAL CROFTY has been drained to the bottom level (the 125), and some productive points are likely soon to be opened out; the former richness of this mine in copper forms almost a guarantee for good discoveries in the deeper levels. Although operations have only been so recently commenced, and the workings are as yet but very partially cleared, a parcel of ore, amounting to 25 tons, has been got ready, and will be sampled on Wednesday next. WEST CHIVERTON, which appears destined to hold the foremost place as a Cornish lead mine for many years, and, in fact, to fill the same position that East Wheal Rose formerly held, is adding by fresh discoveries to the great wealth already laid open. We have to-day received intelligence that Valpy's lode has been cut, and is worth 500. per fathom in each end. A great distance has been driven through in the 70 in lead ground, worth from 400. to 500. per fathom, and the backs have as yet been scarcely touched. In the 80 the lode has been worth 1000. per fm., thus showing an increasing value with increased depth, which is very important point as affecting the permanency of a mine for giving profits. It should be borne in mind also that the lode has been taken away with great economy and rapidly, and that, therefore, the profits are likely to be much greater than many persons might calculate on. CHIVERTON MOON embraces the lodes of West Chiverton, and occupies a first-rate situation. This mine will, no doubt, receive a rapid and thorough development, and the chances of success are very good, the features of the ground being similar to those of West Chiverton. The large and increasing profits which are likely to be derived from the last-named mine will be certain to greatly stimulate the market value of the shares of Chiverton Moor. The same remarks apply to CHIVERTON; and EAST CHIVERTON is also in a good relative position to the great prize of the district. NORTH CHIVERTON has commenced opening up valuable tin ground in the deep levels, and as the points towards which the operations have been tending for such a long time are now so near at hand, and success about to be realised, the present appears to be the best opportunity which has yet occurred for purchasing shares, the market value being still low, as compared with surrounding mines. DRAKE WALLS tin ground, in the western part of the mine, extending from the adit to the 70, is being taken away in stopes from the lowest to the highest point, the whole averaging about 12s. per fathom, and leaving a very good profit. The next dividend will be declared in the beginning of December. In WEST DRAKE WALLS the chances of opening out a dividend mine by a very small outlay are good; the small channel of tin veins which yield the profits on Drake Walls pass through West Drake Walls, and, as they are very close to the surface, there is nothing but a steam-engine, adapted for pumping and stamping, wanted to render the resources of this mine available. There is also a fine looking copper lode passing through the sett. The lode in CAMBORNE YEAN engine-shaft fell off in value, but has again improved, and there is a better demand for the shares.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Since this day week the Bank of England has again raised the rate of discounts to 6 per cent., and every hour it is expected that a further 1 per cent. will be added to it. By some even a further advance is considered imminent. The effect of this rise in the value of money is seriously felt by speculators on the Stock Exchange, whilst its operation, curiously enough, actually benefits the mining market, by sending the speculative capital into its arena, because it finds more profitable employment, with less risk of sudden and violent fluctuations, than on the Stock Exchange, and thus a new impetus is given to mining, and brokers and dealers are very busy accordingly, although, owing to the gradual rise in the value of copper (which is equivalent to a rise in bullion) copper mine shares are, perhaps, in most request, improvements in such copper mines being generally being more marked and conspicuous. As an instance, EAST WHEAL RUSSELL have advanced nearly 75 per cent. (but there will be fluctuations, perhaps violent ones), in consequence of the success of the lode in the 120, turning out rich yellow ore, and said to be worth 600. per fm. EAST ROSEWANE, in 5000 shares, and nearly 15,000. already expended, is following in the same wake from the same cause, and more buyers than sellers. In lead mines HEMORR is taking strides towards a very high price, and daily advancing. It should be remembered that the ore of this mine, and of several others in the district, is rich in silver, and a predominance in quantity of the precious metal beyond the usual average is assumed to be the primary cause of the rise. The latter are also asked for in when practicable. The last dividend was 10s. per share, paid in August; they pay regularly bi-monthly, and the shares at the very moderate price of the day should not be neglected as an investment. CENTRAL MINERS in active demand, but scarce. Those who buy now do so for a rise by-and-by, of perhaps 100 per cent., and it is hoped this hint will be taken before it is too late for it to be of use intended. Verbum sap. CERN CLIVEN, PENTRE LYON, and PANT-Y-PIDWY should also be bought at the quiet rates ruling, simply because the water, owing to the excessive rains apparently everywhere (and in Wales in particular, where "mountains most do congregate") is "bothering" most of the mines, and the raising of the water is a very serious matter. In this situation, but the management are sanguine of great success from the amalgamation, and consider the present and advertised prices of the shares much below their intrinsic value. The newly-introduced shares, BEDOL-AUN, are well taken up by the public, and it having been resolved at a preliminary meeting of shareholders to reserve a sum out of the subscriptions of 10s. per share, estimated as equivalent to work the mine for four to six months, it is possible, according to the report of Capt. Pierce, that no call whatever may be wanted, or, if at all, so moderate as to be unimportant. On this sensitive point Capt. Pierce speaks for himself in the prospectus, and his is an opinion which may be safely adopted. It may be noted, however, that there is an enquiry for the shares from Holywell, a rather significant fact if the buyer is a Cymro.

OKEL TOR is improving; but the shares are comparatively low in price, and safe to buy, a call of 5s. per share having been made at the last meeting, presumed and hoped to be the last. NORTH MINING old shares are in better demand than the last issue, 5s. paid; but both are very cheap. WEST TREVELYAN have declined, and, in consequence, attract attention. This mine has merits, and may some day take a respectable station; but, for a low-priced share, the calls are not very light, and tolerably regular. NANKILLS continue good, and advance. It appears a sound concern, and is certainly vigorously supported in the market. Better times are hoped and predicted for WHEAL HORT; but have not these shares been unnaturally forced to their late high price—or, if not, what other cause is there for the fall? If the public will now listen to the writer, and act, they may well sell their balances at the bankers by buying into two lead mines—BRYNTAIL and CROWLEY; but no time is to be lost if there are any sellers of the shares, which cannot be vouched for. The large shares in the market, such as DEVON CONSOLS, CLIFFORD, the BASSETS, CARADONS, SKTON, and others, take care of themselves, and require no illustration. Always to be bought; always to be sold. So also are KITTY (Lelan), KITTY (St. Agnes), GREAT FORTUNE, CAMBORNE YEAN, NORTH CROFTY, MARKS VALLEY, PROUDER, St. Ives, GUNNIVILLE, HINGERS DOWNS, and TINCROFT; whilst EAST PROUDER (the last) has taken a remarkable rise in price, and is likely to be sustained at even a higher price than 10s. to 15s. per share. The CHIVERTONS are depressed, from a cause familiar to those who have read the first page of last week's Journal, the end of which must be a struggle between two parties, one of whom bases the late prices on the merits alone of the respective mines (now six in number), and the other as having now become eligible subjects for "bearing" operations. Like the struggle between North and South, over the water, it may last some time; but as the public must always benefit by low prices, they are in the condition of Europe in reference to America, being *pro tem.* lookers-on, and not actors.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE MINING DISTRICT OF BREAGE.—The attention of capitalists appear at present to be drawn to the locality of Treging Hill, and that not without good reason. This district, as well as most of the rest of the district of Breage, and, apparently for some years past, has been almost entirely neglected, and it is not until now that the recollection of past years, one might fancy that this part of our globe is not contain any hidden treasures, and, consequently, is unworthy of thought for mining purposes; however, when looking at the once rich mines, some of which now survive, it has been encouragement that some day they would be inducements for further explorations. To the north of Treging Hill are found the Great Work Consols Mines, which have been in operation about forty years. They have produced hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of tin, with great profits to the shareholders, and which are working to a profit at the present time. Adjoining these mines is Goodwin Bridge, which was exceedingly rich, and yielded about 500,000. worth of mineral. Great Wheal Grylls, the same of the first working of which is known almost the world throughout, is situated on the east side of the hill, has produced its millions worth of tin, and is said to be the richest tin mine ever discovered. The character of these mines now and within the last year or two appears to be attracting the attention of speculators, and that to good effect. Great Wheal Fortune, which adjoins Wheal Vor, has now proved another dividend mine, and two others, to the west of the said hill, are now making profitable returns; one of these (Wheal Grylls) has been in the Dividend List for some time, and the other (Leeds and St. Aubyn) left a profit at the last meeting of about 9000. The prospectus of Wheal Grylls, seeing some of the value of the district, have lost no time in securing other properties. They have taken up East Wheal Grylls, which has already paid dividends, although only worked to the adit level depth. A new engine is now erecting on the mine, and shares are at a good premium. From the number of lodes, their character, and mineral already raised, there is little doubt of its becoming a valuable mine. In addition to this, the same promoters have come to terms for the sett of St. Aubyn and Grylls, which is situated to the east of Wheal Grylls and South Grylls, and to the south of East Wheal Grylls. Operations have been commenced by the new company, and it is expected that great success will follow, as during the last year the company have made large monthly sales of tin took place, and at its early period it paid dividends; but the mine was not so extensively opened as to expect continued profitable results. This now being done, there is every chance of having a profitable mine. There are other new mines here, which are drawing attention, and which will hereafter call forth further remarks. Some two or three now lie idle are worthy of the greatest attention, and which it is believed by practical men will prove equal, if not superior, to some of those already alluded to; one of which I will only mention at present—Sidney Godolphin, situated at the south-west side of Treging Hill, and adjoining and to the south of Leeds and St. Aubyn Mine, and Great Wheal Grylls. Sidney Godolphin sett is very extensive, in which are known to be several tin and copper lodes, of which only one or two have been operated upon, and that only to a shallow depth, from which, however, some thousands of pounds worth of mineral has been sold. This mine requires only a moderate capital to lay it open, and returns can be made at once. The miners who last worked there consider it the best sett in the neighbourhood, and wonder at its not being set going before this. It is on the junction of granite and killas, and its situation in every way is all that can be desired for opening up a profitable mine. The Carn Breu Hill twenty-five years ago was surrounded by so many profitable mines, and as it is now named by the new company, it has proved otherwise, and, although Great Wheal Vor and three or four others produced such abundance of wealth, it is now being proved that they did not contain all the mineral lying at the foot of Treging Hill. It is believed that soon Breage will be

able to boast of as great a number of profitable mines as the best district in Cornwall; at present it has not much reason to be ashamed to compare with them in the number of mines at work, for I cannot see, by looking around, that there is actually a poor mine at work in it.—J. C. Nov. 10.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal continues to look remarkably well. The lode at the 174, at Metal shaft, has improved; and the splendid lode at Ivey's shaft is still as good as ever.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—The lode in the 68 fm. level will be taken down in a day or two, and, if found to be improving, will augur well for its value when it reaches the run of ore ground seen in the bottom of the 58. The agents have great confidence in this level turning out rich. The 58 is letting out a large quantity of water, which is a good sign.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—An important discovery has taken place at this mine during the past few days. On driving east on the course of the lode a branch of rich copper ore has come in at the north part, about 5 in. wide, which, from assays made by Mr. James Harvey, of Tavistock, produces 20s. per ton for copper, worth, at the present standard, about 27s. per ton. The tin part of the lode is also looking very promising, worth 7s. per fm. As this mine is situated at the junction of the granite and killas, and the present adit end fast approaching the granite and great cross-course, the result of the operations is watched with a great degree of interest. This mine is identical in its geological situation to East Caradon, and, if the copper discovery should continue, good and profitable results may be expected, quite independent of the other two lodes yet cut.

WHEAL YN is looking remarkably well, and the shares have been in good demand all the week. These shares have been for some time quite neglected by the market; but, as they are now again attracting attention, they will, doubtless, be soon again at their old price.

NEW ROSEWANE.—The committee of management finding that a serious hindrance to the working of the mine is caused by the great number of persons coming daily to inspect the mine underground, after duly considering the matter, it was resolved unanimously to adopt the following regulation, to which the underground agents are instructed to adhere:—"That the mine be open to the inspection of any person appointed by a shareholder on Wednesdays only, between the hours of nine in the morning and twelve noon, on his presenting an order from the purser to that effect." St. Ives Wheal Allen has improved since the meeting. The good results of the change in the management are already evident.

DALE.—This mine will soon begin to return a large quantity of ore. The new shaft is nearly completed, when operations will be at once commenced on the Pipe vein, which, when last worked, was worth nearly 2000. per fathom. The machinery is sufficient to keep the water, and go much deeper after the dam is put in, which is now doing. The agent calculates on raising 50 tons of lead ore per month to begin with. All labour charges and merchants' bills are charged up monthly.

CENTRAL MINERS MINING COMPANY.—Being a shareholder in the Miners Union, and also in the Twelve Apostles, and knowing that the Central lies between the two, I resolved, from what I heard, on sending down an agent to examine and report on the latter mine, and, as it may be satisfactory to your readers, I send you the pit of his report. He says:—"Beyond doubt, Central Miners must be a great mine. It is a very large sett, and had it been worked in a more energetic manner its shares would have been worth more than those of the Union, for it has not only the Union lode, but also those of the Twelve Apostles."—ALPHA: London Nov. 11.

TREVENEN and TREMENHERRE.—These mines improve. The 140 is reported to be worth 300. per fm., and it is likely that the returns will be greatly increased in a month or two.

SOUTH FOXDALE.—It has been a matter of astonishment to many that no dividends have been declared by this mine. Its neighbour, the Foxdale, has been paying handsome dividends for a considerable period—Why not the South Foxdale? However, there is comfort in store for the shareholders, as a change in the management has at length been effected. The mine is reported to be full of silver-lead ore, and it was supposed only required good management to become a permanently dividend-paying one. We must now see what effective management can do with a reputed good mine.

LANIVET.—The directors have purchased a 30-in. rotary engine, which, together with stamping machinery, will be erected immediately, as, from the discoveries being rapidly made, by the time it is ready there will be plenty of tinstuff to keep going the stamps. Three lodes have been discovered, each 6 to 7 ft. wide, within 10 fathoms of the surface, and from the appearance of the ground at this point, together with clearing out foundation for engine-house, and all surface work consequent on setting going a tin mine, is being proceeded with rapidly; and the tinstuff being brought to surface shows every prospect of a favourable result.

LOSTWITHIEL AS A MINING DISTRICT.—This district for some time was much neglected. In taking a ramble some two or three miles to the east and north of Lostwithiel, I find that several lodes have been opened on by means of shodding, and in places trial-shafts have been put down some 8 or 10 fms. below the surface, where the lodes are found to be large and well defined, and producing much gossan of the best description, such as would lead any miner to say that large deposits of mineral will be found at no great depth. The SILVER VEIN MINE lies about one mile to the east of Lostwithiel. Their workings are principally carried on on one lode; from the 20 fm. level and above some thousands of pounds worth of silver have been sold. Below the 20 the lode has rather a peculiar appearance; its produce is principally fahler, which realises from 8s. to 10s. per ton. The engine-shaft is about 8 fms. below the 40 fm. level, sinking in the country, and from the appearance of the ground at this point, together with the direction of the lode, which is running 20° east of north, a good lead may be met with at no distant period—this mine is progressing. Still further to the north-east is SOUTH JANE—this is certainly the best sett now idle in the district. The deepest point of this mine is about 17 fms. below the surface, on the East Jane main lode, known as the Western lode, from which level (the 17) several fathoms were driven over a bunch of lead, just cropping up, about 1 ft. in the bottom of this level, from which place tons of solid lead have been broken from 14 to 20 lbs. weight. This evidently speaks of a large deposit of lead being near at hand, and by sinking a little deeper, success in the undertaking is all but certain. East Jane joins the last named to the north; their returns are gradually increasing, the last three months' produce from the 14 fathom level alone being upwards of 7000. The 26 fm. level will soon be reached, and from the indications the ground present in the shaft, the agents have everything to warrant their expectation of cutting a rich lode there. The management appears to have undergone a very beneficial change since I visited the mine some fifteen months since. Adjoining South Jane, to the east, is a fine piece of mining ground—the lodes are parallel to South and East Jane Mines; the strata and appearance of the lodes are precisely the same; in fact, there is one lode to be seen cropping up at surface, about 3 ft. wide, containing some 5000 tons of lead. What is required to bring this district into a successful and remunerative mining locality is a respectable and experienced class of agents, the benefit of which, I think, will shortly be apparent in the present undertakings. In reviewing the past operations in this locality, certain parties appear to have had only two objects in view—share jobbing and making family bias. Wanton extravagance and indolence prevailed in one, while poverty starved out the other, thereby disgusting the adventurers, the creditors, and the labourers, and the ground, unexplored, caused simply by dishonesty and bad management.—AN OLD LEAD MINER.

MINING AND SMELTING IN AUSTRIA—No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—The works of the quicksilver mine of Idria are carried on at a depth of 80 to 90 feet. The ore is a bituminous cinnabar, associated with native mercury, embedded in a formation of black limestone and argillaceous schist. An infinite number of galleries of limited height and breadth, but of great length, radiate from the chief shafts. The yield is singularly uniform, and proportionate to the labour employed. It is affirmed that the Idrian mines could produce 600 tons per annum, and that the production of 120 tons per annum is simply the margin of yield allowed by the Austrian Government. A mine of mercury has been discovered in the grauwacke at Dumbrawa, in Transylvania, but Government has taken no steps towards working it. The chief part of the mercury produced is dispatched to the various silver mines of the Continent. Of the cinnabar, that which is of a dark red colour yields a larger proportion of silver than lighter varieties, but both are valuable to the smelter.

Of mines of rock salt, those of Bochnia and Wieliczka, in Galicia, are the greatest in Europe; other mines, some worked and some neglected, are distributed along the great Carpathian chain. The salt works of Salzkammergut are the most important in Europe. The salt is not, as elsewhere, with gypsum, sandstone, and calcareous matter, in chiefest mix with clay, and in large proportion consequently water is a sufficient solvent. Where, however, it occurs with but a small proportion of foreign matter the crushing it between iron rollers prepares it for use. The business of the miners is to form immense chambers in the mines; these are presently filled with fresh water, which attacking the sides and roof, dissolves the salt, and leaves the clay and extraneous matter to settle at the bottom. For the solution to become saturated ten days or a fortnight must elapse: the brine is run off to evaporating-chambers, and another supply of fresh water admitted. The operation is repeated 30 or 40 times, and great care is required that it be not repeated too often, lest, from the destruction of the concentric coats, the roof fall in, and destroy the interior works. On evaporation the crystallises in four-sided pyramids. The native rock salt fuses at a red heat, without any decomposition. A species of surface mining in salt is carried on in the heat of summer on the plain of Debretzan, in Hungary, where it presents itself as a saline efflorescence, a spontaneous and periodical natural production, resembling heaps of snow. The same phenomenon presents itself at Carlsbad, in Bohemia. This salt in no way differs from that formed in the soda-lakes of Egypt, and at Bykum, in Iceland, and is used in the manufacture of soap and glass, and in dyeing, bleaching, &c. In all the salt mines of Wallachia, Transylvania, Galicia, Upper Austria, Moldavia, and Styria, the rock is found to extend in horizontal or undulating lines.

The hard woods employed by the Austrian smelters are dried at a high temperature in kilns. The pine wood of the forest, which is rich in resins, is dried in air, and is especially useful in evaporating solutions in the peculiar long reverberatory furnaces. The smoke from the fires of the wood-choppers in the Austrian forests is a familiar sight to the traveller. The wood is charred for lessening its bulk and concentrating heat. Many of the smelting-furnaces are entirely dependent on wood for fuel. Brushwood and bushes answer for the muffle furnaces and burning oaks, as a flameless and highly concentrated fuel, is in large request. Of the 30 coal mines in Hungary only six are wrought, the woods supplying sufficient fuel for all necessary purposes; and the transport of coal being out of the question. In Bohemia, Styria, and Lower Austria, coal mining receives more attention, in consequence of the vicinity of coal to iron ore. Coal is diffused over the whole Austrian empire.

The Austrian Government has its own superintendents of mines in the different mining districts. The control extends over private undertakings as well as Government works. These functionaries do not lightly assume their responsibilities, but are intent on making their voice and will felt in the carrying out of Government regulations relating to mining works. The Austrian Government has of late years shown a strong disposition to farm out mines of lead and copper, hitherto within its own control.

SALES OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. Fred. King sold 26611. 5s. stock of the Company of Copper Miners in England for 58s. Mr. Marsh sold 512. 10s. shares in the Waterman's Steam Packet Company at 11s. 4s. each. A policy of assurance for 3000. in the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company, on the life of a gentleman, aged 69, annual premium, 177. 19s. 8d., for 751. Seventy-five 3s. shares (21. 5s. paid) in the London Porel's Delivery Company, at 21. 12s. per share. A policy of assurance for 4991. 19s., effected Aug., 1858, with the United Kingdom Life Office, on the life of a gentleman now aged 53, with bonuses added thereto amounting to 1800. 11s. 6d., annual premium, 111. 4s. 8d., for 1700.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—R. A. BROOMAN.—Improvements in steam-boilers and furnaces. Oct. 6. [Oct. 7.] E. JONES.—Improvements in apparatus to be used for pumping water out of mines, &c. F. G. STANER.—Improvements in lamps and stoves for the application of blast heat to horticultural and agricultural purposes, &c. Oct. 16. [Oct. 22.] J. MITCHELL.—Improvements in sinking, quarrying, and excavating in the earth. J. CLARE.—An improved apparatus for regulating the emission of gas. Oct. 23. E. S. CHASE.—Improvements in machinery for drilling, boring, or excavating rock or other earthy substances. Oct. 25. [work from corrosion and decay. Oct. 26.] M. VIAN.—Certain compositions for preserving iron ships and other submerged iron structures. Letters Patent have been issued during the past week for the following:—F. HENNETT.—An improved method of condensing lead and other metallic fumes and vapours from furnaces. April 27. [Other matters mixed with them. May 4.] B. G. SLOPER.—Improvements in apparatus for separating metals from earthy and W. WALSH.—Improvements in obtaining and purifying oxalate of soda, which improvements are also applicable to the manufacture of oxalic acid. May 5. J. BOWEN.—Improvements in purification of gas ordinarily used in illuminating, and in the reduction of ores and smelting of metals by means of such gas so purified. May 7. J. NOLLE.—Improvements in making moulds for casting, and in apparatus therefor. May 9. [May 16.] J. T. NEWTON.—Improvements in machinery for planishing and rolling sheet metal. G. GORE.—Improvements in gas-burners and in gas-furnaces. May 28. S. M. BOURNQUE.—An improved wagon, or truck, to be used on railways. July 14. SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED during the week:—Metal sheathing for ships and vessels, &c.; applying metal sheathing to iron vessels, 10d.; furnace for the revivification of animal charcoal, 10d.; manufacture of sulphuric acid, 1s.; manufacture of steel, 4d. L. DE FONTAINEMOREAU, Patent Agent.

TRANSFER OF SHARES TO A PAUPER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday (the first day of term), a rule nisi was granted in the case of *Rudolph v. the Inns of Court Hotel Company*, on the question whether a company was bound to register a transfer of shares in a case where the transferee was a pauper—"a female, a person not likely to pay calls," and where, also, the transfer had been made with the assent of the company, on the part of the transferor, of getting rid of his liability, "the shares being worth nothing at all." The question (which, it will be seen, is an important one, as affecting public companies and shareholders) will come on for argument in the course of the present term, when it will, no doubt, be finally decided. The Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland has already decided a similar question in the affirmative—that is, in favour of the transfer to an avowed pauper.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.—Where there is a contract to purchase and a dispute arises as to title, the Court of Chancery will restrain the purchaser from bringing an action at law for the return of the deposit, a court of equity being the only proper tribunal to decide the question upon which the return of the deposit depends. This point was decided by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in *Re Nokes*. His Honor said it was not that a judge at common law was not competent to decide such a question; he might be quite competent, but it was not his function in an action for the recovery of the deposit to determine a question of title. It was the function of the Court of Chancery, and not of a judge.

MINE ACCIDENT.—At Wheal Buller, on Tuesday, Wm. Glasson, 20, was killed by falling in the shaft.

Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

MINING AND MINERALOGY.—MR. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., will COMMENCE COURSES OF FORTY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, at One o'clock, and SIXTY LECTURES ON MINING, at Half-past Three o'clock, on Thursday, the 19th November. To be continued on each succeeding Friday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at the same hours. Fee for each course, £4. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, the ONE-FIFTH of a most VALUABLE SILVER LEAD QUARRY in MERIONETHSHIRE, in an excellent and well proved vein, now in full work, and yielding a good monthly return of slates.—For further particulars, address Mr. THOMAS JARMAN, estate agent, Emsworth, Hants.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of ONE of the BEST IRON MINES in the COUNTY OF CORNWALL, 18 years of which are unexpired.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. W. J. PALMER, the Old Hall, Ross, Herefordshire.

FOR SALE, in MERIONETH, a LEAD MINING SETT of considerable extent, and having great natural advantages in drainage and transit, held on a lease, 19 years of which are unexpired. At 6 fms. from surface a run of rich ore has been cut, and many tons raised in driving only 5 fms. on its course.—Address, Mr. THOS. JARMAN, estate agent, Emsworth.

A specimen of the ore may be seen at the office of the Journal.

TO BE LET, separately or together, a SCRAPPING and SHOVEL MILL, in full working order. Also, a HOUSE, beautifully situated on the Liffey, with stables, garden, and 8 acres of ground, within four miles of Dublin.—Address, "A. B. C." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at these offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 24 of December next, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely.

1, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., Nov. 9, 1863.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this company, held at 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, on the 31 November, 1863, for the purpose of considering the expediency of dissolving the company, and, if deemed advisable so to do, of passing the necessary resolutions.

It was resolved:—That the company be dissolved, and that the mine and plant be offered for sale in one lot, by public auction.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at Messrs. Dunford and Ranken's offices, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of November inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming, or otherwise, the resolution of the special general meeting, held this day.

By order of the Directors, DUNFORD AND RANKEN.

Dated November 3, 1863.

THE FORTUNA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a requisition, signed by a sufficient number of shareholders, having been presented to the directors, requesting them to call an extraordinary general meeting, to "consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the company, by issuing 5000 new £2 shares, at £1 per share premium or otherwise," an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will, in compliance with the said requisition, be HELD at this office, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at Twelve o'clock, for the foregoing purpose.

By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., Nov. 9, 1863.

LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Pursuant to a requisition forwarded to the directors by shareholders holding more than one-tenth of the shares of this company, notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at this office, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, in order to consider the present situation of the company's affairs.

C. O. ROGERS, Sec.

43, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., November 13, 1863.

MR. J. MANSFIELD SMITH, of 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., would CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the CAMBORNE, ILOGAN, GWENNAP, and REDRUTH DISTRICTS, as the only ones in which mining, energetically conducted, under the management of trustworthy and experienced agents, is certain of success.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES SHARE PRICE LIST AND MINING CIRCULAR (sent post free on application) should be consulted by all persons desiring information on mining and other companies. It contains REPORTS on MINES, extracts of PROCEEDINGS of MEETINGS, abstracts of PROSPECTUSES of the principal NEW COMPANIES brought before the public, and a LIST of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE UNDERTAKINGS strongly recommended for purchase. The next number will contain special reports upon several mines in the above-named districts.

J. MANSFIELD SMITH most strongly recommends the purchase of TINCROFT, SETON, WEST SETON, WHEAL HARTLEY, ROSEKAR, CROFTY, NORTH DOLGOATH, CAMBORNE YEAN, EAST RUSSELL, and CHANE shares, at present price.

Telegraphic orders to buy or sell shares punctually attended to. Commission, 1 1/4 per cent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment will find that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public security, and pay dividends quarterly from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. per annum. Progressive mines frequently advance hundreds per cent. in value.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. having channels for the disposal of shares comprised in the miscellaneous list, invite the holders thereof to communicate with them; and having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, are prepared to advise as to the purchase of shares for an early advance in price, and for becoming a safe and remunerative investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.

Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial, Cornhill.

Now ready, Vol. I., Part 3, 600 pages 8vo., illustrated by 400 wood engravings, price £1 13s.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By Dr. THOS. RICHARDSON, and H. WATTS, B.A., F.C.S. Containing ACIDS, ALKALIES, and SALTS, their manufacture and applications. This volume contains the important articles on Soap and Grease. Vol. I., Part 3, No. 2, completing the volume, 8vo., illustrated, containing Soap and Grease, price 16s. Vol. I., Part 4, No. 1, 256 pages illustrated, price 10s.

In one volume, post 8vo., with 600 illustrations, price 12s. 6d., GANOT: TREATISE ON PHYSICS, EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED.

Edited, from the ninth edition, with notes, by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. London: H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street.

NORTH CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

On the Coast-Book Principle, in 1000 shares.
The committee of management to be chosen from time to time at the general meetings of shareholders.

BANKERS.
The Alliance Bank, Lombury, London.

MANAGER.
Mr. Edward Cooke, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Dunsford and Hanken.

OFFICES.—9, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON.

This company is formed for legitimately working on an extended scale a large area of mineral ground in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the county of Cornwall, immediately to the north of the richly productive West Chiverton Mine. This district has been from a remote period one of the most productive for silver-lead and blende in Cornwall, and when it is remembered that East Wheal Rose, Wheal Hope, and Shepherds are neighbouring mines, as also Wheal Golden, Ferran St. George, Cargill, and others, which have yielded immense returns of ore and profits, a similar result may with absolute certainty be anticipated on further development of the lodes in the North Chiverton lands; this may be looked for the more positively from the generally favourable geological conditions, and from the opinions of the best practical lead miners of Cornwall, based upon the revelations and returns of previous workings, although hitherto the operations have been carried on without spirit or methodical management. It is proposed to apply capital and scientific aid to bring this valuable property into a condition and state of working which its importance demands.

A call of £1 per share is made upon the 6000 shares, for working capital, which is considered ample to put the mine in a profitable state. A limited issue of shares is now offered to the public at £2 per share (including the call of £1).

Applications for shares, accompanied with the amount of £2 per share, to be made to Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 75, Old Broad-street, London; the secretaries and bankers, from whom prospectuses can be obtained and reports of agents.

THE DEEP DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

BANKERS.
The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
Messrs. Bevan and Co., 17, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Edward S. Harding.
OFFICES.—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is established for working a valuable mineral property at Fell, near Trier, in Rhénish Prussia, held under a concession in perpetuity, extending over about 800 acres.

It has already been partially worked, and five lodes have been developed rich in silver-lead, copper, and zinc.

Copies of the prospectus, reports, &c., may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, and at the office of the company.

THE DEEP DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 18th inst.

By order, E. S. HARDING, Secretary.

Offices, 1, Great Winchester-street, E.C., November 9, 1863.

NORTH WHEEL ESTHER TIN MINING COMPANY.

CARDINHAM, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.
In 2048 shares. Conducted on the "COAST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

PURSER.—T. M. Pascoe, Hellen, Bodmin.
SECRETARY.—Mr. G. Garland, Bodmin.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Robins, Foster, Cooke, and Co., Bodmin; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., London.

MANAGER.—Mr. James Crofts, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill; Mr. John Batters, 13, Throgmorton-street.

North Wheel Esther immediately adjoins Wheal Esther, being only separated by a stone hedge, and some of the most important lodes in Esther, which have been proved to be so valuable, run into North Esther, in addition to which we have 16 wide east and west lodes, and those opened on produce 15 lbs. of tin to the ton, only 10 ft. below the surface; we expect it will fully double that quantity when in more settled ground.

We have the same facilities for working as in Esther, the lodes running in steep hills, very near together, and in beautiful decomposed granite. We have water-power to stamp almost at any quantity, and shall never require steam. In addition to the lodes, we have a large quantity on the surface which will pay handsomely for stamping. The work will all be done on tribute, at about 10s. in £1.

The holders will get a large number of shares; the remainder are offered at 30s. per share, which will include the cost of setting the mine fully to work on the same scale as Esther, viz.,—A 20 ft. wheel, 6 ft. wide, and 16 heads of stamps; we hope to get it to work in six or eight weeks.

There will be a balance-sheet of the profits and expenditure sent to each shareholder once in six months, and dividends declared accordingly.

Application for the remaining shares can be made, in London, to JAMES CROFTS, Esq., 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill (where copies of reports can be seen); or to Mr. J. B. BATTERS, 13, Throgmorton-street; and to Mr. T. M. Pascoe, Hellen, Bodmin, Cornwall.

THE QUEENSFERRY ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £50,000, in 500 shares of £100 each.
It is not intended to call up more than £50 per share.
Deposit on application, £10 per share; payment on allotment, £15 per share; six months after allotment, £25 per share.

CHAIRMAN.—Lord ALGERNON CHICHESTER, Army and Navy Club, S.W.

DIRECTORS.
E. J. BRIDELL, Esq., 34, Beaumont-street, Portland-place, W.
FRANK HUNTER, Esq., Rockliff Hall, Flintshire.

RALPH WILLIAMSON, Esq., 17, Robert's-terrace, Brompton, W., manufacturing chemist.

CHARLES KITTO, Esq., East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, E.C., East India Secretary, Bank of London and Liverpool, London.

BANKERS.—Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, London.

SECRETARY.—Edward Ferris, Esq.

OFFICES.—23, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to manufacture alkali, bleaching powder, caustic and crystal soda, vitrol, and other chemicals, in which an extensive business can be done, and large profits realised, from the application of the most improved machinery and apparatus, with adequate capital.

The directors have secured upon advantageous terms a lease for 99 years of premises eligibly situated near Queensferry, Flintshire, bounded on one side by the Chester and Holyhead Railway (from which a siding has been arranged for at a small expense), on another side by a road, and on another by the River Dee, navigable for vessels of 400 tons burden. Nearly all the raw materials are obtainable on the spot on favourable terms, and the freight of the manufactured goods to Liverpool is only 2s. 6d. per ton. There is sufficient land to allow of any extension of the works which may be desirable, and to afford space for depositing the refuse produced in the manufacture. Many existing alkali works are put to great expense in consequence of not having sufficient space for these purposes.

The directors have secured a thoroughly practical manager, who has been engaged for many years in the business, and who will bring a large and valuable connection to this company. The directors purpose developing the manufacture of caustic soda as far as practicable, this being the most profitable branch of the business. It is intended to commence with the manufacture of about 200 tons a week of finished goods, upon which an average profit of at least 20s. per ton will be realised, after making full allowance for management, working expenses, and repairs, as will be seen by the statement of cost, to be obtained at the company's offices. This will yield over £10,000 profit per annum, which is sufficient to pay dividends of 20 per cent. on the entire capital of the company.

The directors can, through the connection introduced by their manager, readily sell this quantity for cash, and as the demand for alkali has within the last seven years increased from 3000 tons to over 4000 tons per week, and is still increasing, it is obvious that there is ample room for the extension of the company's business.

The directors have effected contracts on favourable terms for the greater portion of the plant necessary for their works; and as most of the plant is now in an advanced state, they expect to commence manufacturing without much delay.

The directors refer to the large fortunes realised in this business by those engaged in it as a guarantee for the success of this company, and call attention to the peculiarly favourable circumstances—compared with most of the existing works—under which this company commences business.

Through the operation of a Bill passed last session many of the existing alkali works will be put to great expense in remodelling their works and apparatus, while this company will commence under very favourable circumstances, as its works and apparatus will conform to the Act, and be on the most modern and improved system.

The Articles of Association are open for inspection at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, statements of cost, and forms of application for shares can be had on application either personally or by letter.

If no allotment of these shares be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, of GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, MINES, and all other British and foreign stock.

Mr. Spargo has FOR SALE SHARES in BRITISH MINES, paying from 15 to 20 per cent. upon the present price in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends; also a number of shares in PROGRESSIVE MINES for permanent investment.

Mr. Spargo gives advice and information as to the position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, and has published the following works, viz.:—Statistics of, and Observations upon, the Mines of Devon and Cornwall for 1859, price 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1860; and Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, 10s. 6d.; Geological Map of various Mining Districts of Cornwall, showing position of every mine, with the lodes, &c., traversing each, 2s. 6d.; a Guide to British and foreign investment, published every Wednesday, 15s. per annum.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders negotiated on a commission of 1¼ per cent.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL MINING COMPANY.—By an Order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 12th day of November inst., on the petition of William Trudgen, of the parish of Gwennap, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the said SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL MINING COMPANY should be WOUND UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

S. T. G. DOWNING, Redruth (Solicitor for the said petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, November 12, 1863.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BRYNAMBOR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862.—THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, to SEND THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of THEIR SOLICITORS (if any) to the undersigned liquidators, at the offices of Messrs. Carttar and Harper, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, in the City of London, and, if so required by notice in writing from us, the said liquidators, are to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS at the offices aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

C. G. HAMM CARTTAR, JAMES HANCOCK, JAMES TRUSCOTT, HOWARD, DOLMAN, AND LOWTHER, 141, Fenchurch-street (Solicitors to the liquidators).

Dated this 7th day of November, 1863.

By order of the Liquidators.
FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, BRYNAMBOR LEAD MINE, LLANDDEWI BREFI, CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Thursday, the 19th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely, in one lot, and subject to the conditions which will be then and there produced, all that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the BRYNAMBOR LEAD MINE, situated in the parish of LLANDDEWI BREFI, in the county of CARDIGAN, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ORES, STORES, and MATERIALS, forming the whole of the plant and property of the company, in, upon, and belonging to the said mine, comprising, amongst others—

ONE 28 ft. WATER WHEEL, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, with iron axle and segments, with powerful crusher and apparatus complete.
ONE 19 ft. WATER WHEEL, 16 ft. breast, with drawing apparatus, &c., complete.
17 fms. of 7½ in. pumps, with iron rods complete.
17½ fms. 6 in. pumps.
50 yards of large launders, with bearings.
120 yards of flat-roads, with sheaves and stands.

Smiths' tools, miners' tools, carpenter's tools, borers, hammers, &c., too numerous to mention here; timber, iron, steel, powder, and other materials; 180 yards of wrought iron rails, with sleepers, 15 fathoms of new rope, sundry dressing materials, and about 11½ cwt. of lead ore dressed, full particulars of which will appear in the catalogue.

The sett is extensive, with ample water-power at all seasons of the year for pumping, crushing, and drawing, and is held under agreement for lease from Evan Davies, Esq., for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, and a lease will be granted direct to the purchaser. The machinery, &c., is in good working condition, being all new, and parties purchasing can proceed at once with the working. The situation is in a first-rate mineral district, and it is the opinion of practical miners that with a moderate and judicious outlay a large quantity of mineral ground will soon be laid open.

For further particulars and conditions, application may be made to Messrs. HOWARD, DOLMAN, AND LOWTHER, solicitors, 141, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; Messrs. ATWOOD AND ROWE, solicitors, Aberystwith; or of the auctioneer, at his offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.; and for samples of ore, and orders to view the mine, to Messrs. CARTTAR AND HARPER, accountants, 7, Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, E.C.

THE HILL HOUSE ESTATE, MANGOTSFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, between Bath and Bristol, extending over about 216 acres of peculiarly rich land, with VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL and DEPOSITS of HEMATITE IRONSTONE thereunder, with immediate possession.

MESSRS. NORTON, HOGGART, AND TRIST have received instructions from the devisees of the late Wm. Mitcheff, Esq., to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Friday, December 11, at Twelve o'clock, in six lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the HILL HOUSE ESTATE, a VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY, beautifully situated in a fine agricultural part of the county of Gloucester, about four miles from Bristol, eleven from Bath, five from Clifton, only a mile and a quarter from the Mangotsfield station on the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, and within an easy distance of the celebrated parks of the Badminton and Berkeley hunts. The Midland Railway goes to Parliament this season for a loop line from Bath to Mangotsfield, which place will thus become a very important junction.

Lot 1.—A most SUBSTANTIAL MANSION, containing fifteen principal and secondary bed chambers and dressing rooms, a suite of spacious lofty reception rooms, including a noble drawing room, 33 ft. by 23 ft., well arranged domestic offices, and in all respects adapted for the occupation of a gentleman's establishment, placed in finely timbered, park-like lands, and approached by carriage drives and lodge entrances, with capital stabling and offices of every description, extensive and very productive walled gardens, with an abundance of fruit trees in full bearing, vinerias, and succession houses, orchard, &c., farm-yards, very complete and substantial FARM BUILDINGS, and several enclosures of excellent arable, pasture, and park land; TWO VILLAS, RESIDENCES, and numerous cottages and gardens, the whole within a ring fence, bounded by first-rate roads, in a good state of cultivation, and containing 193 A. 0 n. 23 p. There are two churches within half a mile of the mansion.

Lot 2.—A very comfortable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with stabling, offices, good garden, and orchard, containing 3 A. 3 n. 6 p. A portion of this is in the occupation of a most respectable yearly tenant, at a rent of £45 per annum.

Lot 3.—A VALUABLE PIECE OF FREEHOLD ACCOMMODATION LAND, opposite Lot 2, on the other side of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, containing 3 A. 1 n. 14 p.

Lot 4.—A FREEHOLD COTTAGE AND GARDEN, near Lot 2, containing 1 n. 7 p.

Lot 5.—A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ENCLOSURE OF ACCOMMODATION LAND, orchard, and out-buildings, near the church, containing 8 A. 0 n. 7 p.

Lot 6.—TWO VALUABLE FREEHOLD ENCLOSURES OF ACCOMMODATION ARABLE LAND, near Lot 5, containing VALUABLE BRICK EARTH, and comprising 7 A. 2 n. 38 p.

The cottages alone on the estate would produce £180 per annum. By far the largest portion of the property is tithe free and land tax redeemed.

In addition to the agricultural and residential value of this estate, the Bristol coal measures lie beneath it, and there is a VALUABLE DEPOSIT of HEMATITE IRON ORE. It would be impossible to describe in an advertisement the whole of the advantages appertaining to these minerals; the existence of them has been ascertained by an able mining engineer, who has made a satisfactory report of their value (which can be seen), and there can be no doubt on the faith of this report, and from the proximity of the estate to Bristol, and the easy communication with all parts of England, that a most important trade in coal and iron may be carried out.

May be viewed, and particulars had at the White Lion, Bristol; White Hart, Bath; Queen's and Bath Hotels, Clifton; the Bell, Gloucester; of Messrs. BAILEY, SHAW, SWIN, and BAKER, solicitors, 6, Bedford-street, W.C.; of J. B. MITCHEFF, Esq., solicitor, Richmond, Yorkshire; at the Mart; and of Messrs. NORTON, HOGGART, AND TRIST, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

THE CLARA UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED) having severed the eastern portion of its mines, are DESIROUS to SELL the ORIGINAL CLARA MINE, and the PONTERWYD MINE, with the MACHINERY, PITWORK, &c., complete. The main shaft is 32 fathoms deep, and long levels are opened through a considerable length of ore ground.—Further particulars, with orders to inspect, may be obtained of J. B. BALCOMBE, Esq., 48, North Parade, Aberystwith; or of Capt. JAMES LESTER, Ponterwyd, near the mines.

VALUABLE COAL MINE FOR SALE, within an hour's journey of Aix la Chapelle, and in communication with the railways of Prussia, Holland, and Belgium. Through the death of a former proprietor this mine has not been worked for 50 years. Its yield of coal was very abundant.—For further particulars, apply to LAMBERT KELLETER, Rue Porte aux Vaches, 17, Antwerp, Belgium.

DEAN FOREST.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO VALUABLE COLLIERIES, situated about 4½ miles from the port of Lydney. The most extensive one has recently been opened by level at considerable expense, and is connected to the Severn and Wye Railway by a short branch, which belongs to the proprietor of the colliery, and can be purchased at a fair valuation.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. HENDERSON, mining engineer, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

WREXHAM AND RUABON COAL FIELD.

WENBISHIRE—HIGHLY VALUABLE LAND FOR A COLLIERY TO LET.—ALL THE SEAMS of COAL in and under about TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, lying together between WREXHAM and RUABON, may be had ON LEASE, and a small part by purchase of the expectant royalties. The Wrexham and Ruabon seams of coal will both be found in these lands, including the Main and Ruabon Yard Coal. The Great Western Railway runs through a portion of them, partly on the level, and they also about on the turnpike-road, near to both of which pits may be sunk for working, thereby giving ready facilities for coal sale, and transit north and south, and also to Birkenhead, where these coals find a ready sale. The Yard Coal is supplied to Her Majesty, and fetches about 25s. per ton in London, and that the Main Coal will be shortly getting very scarce in this district.—Apply to Mr. WYATT, Bryntop Hall, near Wrexham; or to Mr. LOWE, C.E., Loft Wen, near Wrexham.

ENGINE, BOILER, and PUMPING APPARATUS.—TO BE SOLD, being no longer required (can be seen at work till the 14th of November), a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, with 12 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke; a STEAM BOILER, 24 ft. long, 52 in. diameter. Pumping tackle consists of 125 ft. of strong cast-iron pump trees, with one 12 in. and one 10 in. working barrel, 9 ft. long each; four sets of buckets and clack pieces; two 1½ in. legs, 6 ft. radius; and all other gear and tackle complete.

The whole is of first-class design and workmanship, and made by Mr. Robert Daglish, jun., St. Helens Foundry, and may be seen working at the Grizedale Reservoir of the Fyde Waterworks Company, near Scotland station, on the Preston and Lancaster Railway. Application to be made to Mr. TAYLOR, on the works; or to Mr. MCGLINCH, contractor, Accrington.

Tenders for the purchase of the above, including removal from the works, to be sent in to T. A. WILKINSON, Esq., secretary, Fyde Waterworks office, Kirkham, on or before the 1st of December next.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FANLOR, Nailsea, near Bristol.

MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS, INVENTORS, PATENTERS, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS of 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST and VENTILATING ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR of 1863.
SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY of 1860.
SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS of 1860.
WORKS.—CHORLTON WORKS, COULAND STREET.
OFFICES.—2, CLARENCE BUILDINGS, BOOTH STREET, MANCHESTER.
ALL MACHINERY ERECTED by us GUARANTEED.

The following is copied from the "Manchester Examiner and Times," Oct. 21, 1863:—SCHIELE'S WATER TURBINE.—A remarkably ingenious improvement has been effected by Messrs. C. Schiele and Co., of this city, in the invention of the water turbine, or wheel. Wherever a stationary engine is fixed a water turbine may now take its place, effecting an entire saving of coal and engineering, besides taking away all risk from fire or explosion. They are so compact that one, measuring 4 in. by 3 in. deep, will work a large organ, by being fixed in the ordinary way to the water-pipe. The water pressure during the day in Manchester, by the Corporation Waterworks, is equal to 47 lbs. to the square inch, and at night it is 70 lbs. to the square inch; here, then, is a motive-power applicable to many purposes to which it has never yet been applied. The power of the turbines varies from that of a boy to that of 1000 horses and upwards. From the peculiar construction of the turbines, also, it is impossible for them to become choked with leaves or sticks, as is the case with most other turbines. Several small ones are fixed, and are working machines of various sorts in Manchester, and the demand for them is so great that they bid fair to supplant the major portion of the static steam engines now in use, where a cheap supply of water can be had. They are applicable for domestic, commercial, and agricultural purposes, and may be placed in drawing, dining, breakfast rooms, or cellars; they are always ready for work, and may be set going or stopped at any moment by simply turning a tap. They will work printing presses, printing-machines, coffee mills, tobacco-cutting machines, fans, threshing-machines, hoists, and drive hydraulic presses. The size of the little machines, which may be carried in the hand, and the work they do, are in remarkable contrast, and it is only by seeing one at work that its real importance and value can be appreciated. Several of them may thus be seen by applying at the offices of Messrs. SCHIELE and Co., Clarence-buildings, Booth-street.

For other opinions of the press see "Manchester Guardian," Oct. 13, 1863; "Manchester Courier," Oct. 24, 1863; "Salford Weekly News," Oct. 24, 1863; "Preston Guardian," Oct. 24, 1863.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.

has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER 9 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. breast iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-roads, with pulleys.

MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL MERCHANTS, ST. AUUSTELL, respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING PLANT, IN STEAM ENGINES, pitwork, and dressing appliances, which they are prepared to offer on very advantageous terms, and such as will especially commend themselves to the projectors of new undertakings.—Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.

Dated St. Austell, August 12, 1863.

WATER WHEEL.—THE CRAVEN MOOR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) has FOR SALE an OVERSHOT WATER WHEEL, 34 ft. diameter, 3 ft. 3 in. breast, iron buckets, wood sole planks and wood arms, very strong, and suitable for pumping or crushing. Has never been fitted up. Mr. Wm. BARNON, residing at the mine, near Pateley-bridge, will show the wheel.—Offers for the same to be sent to the secretary, Mr. EDWARD BOLTOS, 15, Benson's-buildings, Leeds.

TO ENGINEERS, &c.—TOOLS ON HAND, AND READY FOR SALE:—SLIDE LATHES, from 6 x 8 to 10 x 13 in. inch centres, with beds from 6 to 22 ft. long. Also, PLANING, SHAPING, PUNCHING, DRILLING, and SCREWING MACHINES, at easy terms to purchasers. Mill work executed.—Apply to Messrs. WINTER and RAMSEY, Perseverance Tool Works, near Holbeck station, Leeds.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FITE, DONISTHORPE, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—MESSRS. RIDLEY AND JONES, by recently patented improvements, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED to NEGOTIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.—All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and JONES, No. 53, Cumming-street, Pentonville, London, N.

HUNTER'S PATENT SLATE SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE COMBINED.

Saws both sides of a slab at the same time.

HUNTER'S PATENT SLATE BLOCK SAWING MACHINE.

Cuts blocks to any thickness, hard or soft, and any number of cuts at the same time.

HUNTER'S PATENT CIRCULAR AND RECTILINEAR PLANING MACHINE COMBINED.

Cuts upwards of 100 feet run per day from solid rock.

MUNRO and Co., Arbroath Foundry, Makers.

For particulars, apply to GEO. HUNTER, Coleford, Gloucester.

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS.—MESSRS. FREDERICKS AND JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dinas Bridge or Kidwelly Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to ANY FIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the largest copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimonials, prices, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, Briton Ferry, South Wales; the Dinas Bridge Brick Works, Glyn Neath; Kidwelly Brick Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. EASTWOOD, Belvidere-road, London.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCrustation in STEAM BOILERS, LAND and MARINE.

P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E., Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS FOR TANGY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, AND WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
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For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, for Mining Chains.

EDGE AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED FLAT AND ROUND CHAINS AND WIRE ROPES, FOR MINING PURPOSES.
BOULS, KIBBLES, BOILERS, IRON BLOCKS, AND BLOCK CHAINS.
RAILWAY COUPLERS, HORSE TRACES, CRANE CHAINS, AND SHIP'S CABLES.
MANUFACTORY, COALPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING AND PORTER, engineers, Rochester, Kent.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY,
CONSISTING OF
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES AND HIND'S PATENT RAIL AND ROAD WEIGHBRIDGES, OVERHEAD TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES AND CRABS, RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.
CRANES
Of the WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, OR TRAVELLING KINDS; AND CRABS AND WINCHES FOR STEAM AND POWER. Also, TURNABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, AND PUMPING MACHINERY, AND GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. We requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUZE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental leakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises water with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENCES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of HIS INVENTION.

OFFICES, 63, DEAN STREET, SOHO SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, CIE.

STATISTICS OF, AND OBSERVATIONS UPON, THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, will be published early in the ensuing month, which will contain the following particulars, viz.:—The geological position, present prospects, name of purser, manager, and secretary, with annual returns of each mine during the last three years, and total dividends paid to the present time.
The work will be illustrated by a map of Cornwall, geological district maps divided into four sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, source of rivers, &c., together with maps of St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Gwennear, Wheal Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, and Tavistock mining districts, showing boundary lines of each sect, with the lodes, elvans, and cross-courses traversing the same. It will also contain longitudinal and transverse sections of the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Chas. Thomas), with report upon the same; section of the workings at Botallack, corrected down to the present time by the manager (S. H. James, Esq.), with historical account of same; surface plans and sections of all the leading mines in both counties, with observations upon each, including geological map of the Fowey Consols district (kindly furnished by Major Davis, R.M.).
Subscribers' names will be received at my office. THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Offices, 224 and 225, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C., Oct., 1863.

STATISTICS OF, AND OBSERVATIONS UPON, THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—By THOMAS SPARGO.

To Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham-house, London.
Sir, I will thank you to add my name to the list of subscribers to your Statistics of, and Observations upon, the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, and for which I enclose on 5s. in payment for the same.
Name
Address
Date 1863.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 ls. annually. Price 6d. stamped.
RAILWAYS AND MINES.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

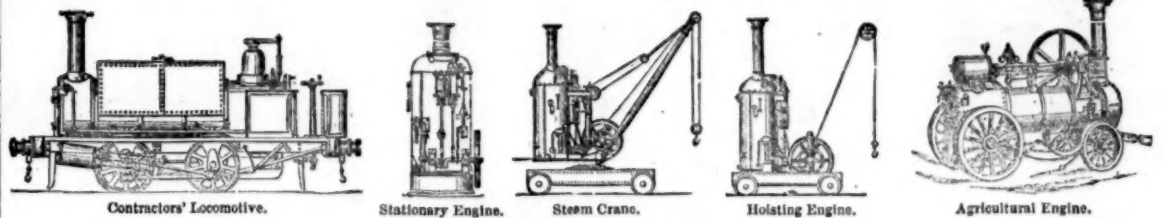
THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).

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THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
The best medium for mining, manufacturing, shipping, and trading advertisements in the North of England.

Published every morning, price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 60, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

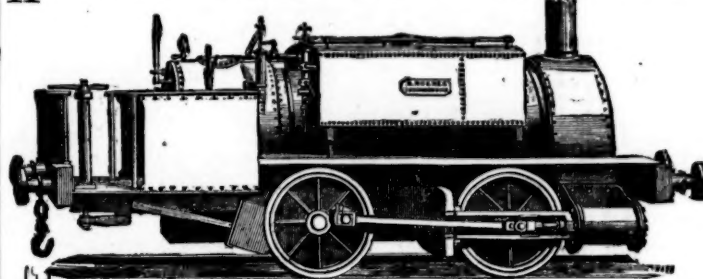
DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, THE PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 5, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

NEW PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.



These engines REQUIRE NO CHIMNEY SHAFT nor BUILDING WHATEVER, a cast-iron ash-pit forming the sole-plate, and they may be set up anywhere and started at once.
Prices of engines and boilers complete, delivered free in Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, or London.
1 horse power, cylinder 3 1/4 in. x 6 1/4 in. stroke £ 45
2 " " 4 1/2 " x 9 " " 65
3 " " 5 1/2 " x 11 " " 85
4 " " 6 1/2 " x 13 " " 105
5 horse power, cylinder 7 1/4 in. x 14 in. stroke £125
7 " " 8 1/2 " x 14 " " 150
9 " " 9 1/2 " x 16 " " 180
11 " " 10 1/2 " x 18 " " 210
Prices of STEAM CRANES, HOISTING ENGINES, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, AGRICULTURAL PUMPING, AND OTHER ENGINES on application.
J. B. BROWN AND CO., 18, CANNON STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

HENRY HUGHES, FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.



This LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE has been DESIGNED expressly for CONTRACTORS and MINERAL RAILWAYS. It is VERY STRONG in EVERY PART, and being mounted on small wheels close together, will MOUNT STEEP GRADIENTS and TURN SHARP CURVES.

The BOILERS are of the BEST PLATES, with fire-boxes of Low Moor, are clothed with hair felt, lagged and covered with sheet iron, and PROVED to a PRESSURE OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

The TYRES are of the BEST YORKSHIRE IRON, and of GREAT THICKNESS. The tank contains 250 gallons.

The FITTINGS consist of BUFFERS, POWERFUL BRAKE GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, BOSCOE'S OILING APPARATUS, PRESSURE GAUGE, WATER GAUGE, and BLOWER to GET UP STEAM.

The engines are all tried before leaving the works, and an experienced man sent with them free of cost.

Full specification on application.
10 in. cylinders, 15 in. stroke, price £250.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required. Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847.
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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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RAILWAY WAGONS TO BE SOLD OR LET.

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IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.
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ELLIS LEVER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE

IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE AND FLEXIBLE TUBING,
23, MARSDEN SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
MANUFACTORY, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT

HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to Shortbridge, Howell, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL

WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TYRES.



The PATENT TUBULAR TYRE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TYRES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.

We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.

No. 1 tyre, 16 in. long 28s. each.
No. 2 " 18 " 32s. "
No. 3 " 20 " 36s. "
No. 4 " 22 " 40s. "
No. 5 " 24 " 44s. "
Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, net cash quarterly.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard) Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.

All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. P. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY.

FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 ft. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

TO INVENTORS.—ALL INTENDING PATENTEES should

PROCURE THE PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE OF PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

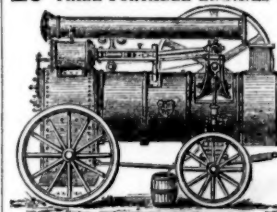
E. MARSDEN LATHAM, Secy.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, AND CO.'S CELEBRATED PRIZE PORTABLE ENGINES are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for WINDING, PUMPING, SAWING, &c. These engines have, in public competition, won the highest honours. For ECONOMY in WORKING, LARGE ALLOWANCE of POWER in CYLINDER AREA and PROPORTIONATE SIZE of BOILER, STRENGTH OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGH FINISH, and GENERAL EFFICIENCY they are unrivalled, having recently been AWARDED THIRTEEN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE PRIZE MEDALS, And numerous other prizes.



Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons write:—
Fendebury Colliery, near Manchester, June 5, 1861.
GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that we have now in use the portable engine of 8 horse power you supplied us with, and have great pleasure in informing you that it works well, and we are much pleased with the workmanship and finish of it.
We are, yours respectfully, ANDREW KNOWLES AND SONS.

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TO MINING COMPANIES, IRONMASTERS, ROAD CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, EMERY GRINDERS, AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER

is the MOST EFFICIENT MACHINE ever introduced for the CRUSHING HARD MATERIAL, such as IRON, LEAD, TIN, or COPPER ORE, QUARTZ, EMERY, FLINT, &c. It takes in pieces larger than any other machine, and with less power will REDUCE the MATERIAL to ANY SIZE, from 2 1/2 inches to 3/4 inch. Several of the principal firms in this country have adopted it, and find a GREAT SAVING in its use. As the material broken by this machine packs better, it is especially adapted for preparing ballast for railroad purposes, and is fast superseding all other modes of breaking. For simplicity and durability it is unequalled. For circulars and testimonials, apply to—



H. R. MARSDEN, MAKER, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

BARCLAY'S PATENT STEAM AND WATER

PRESSURE AND VACUUM GAUGES.

These GAUGES are MADE to INDICATE ANY PRESSURE from ONE to TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS upon the SQUARE INCH.

EACH GAUGE is GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

PATENTEE AND MAKER, ANDREW BARCLAY, ENGINEER, KILMARNOCK.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, AND DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT AND CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS, and FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEET STEEL, FILES MARKED BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON, SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON, Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

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The SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE was FULLY PROVED by a RIVAL MANUFACTURER at the LIVERPOOL PUBLIC TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—

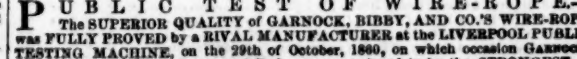
(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)
Garnock, Bibby, Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.
and Co. Tons c. Tons c. Tons c.

3 1/4 in. 18 3/4 10 11 10
2 1/2 in. 8 1/2 7 1/2 5 0
Remaining sizes with similar results.

* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., SWAN HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL.

FLAT and ROUND STEEL and IRON WIRE ROPES for MINES, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY.



THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
|---------|--|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1300 | Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.] | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4900 | Badford United (copper), Tavistock [S.E.] | 2 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1348 | Boscawell (tin), Cornwall [S.E.] | 6 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 300 | Botalack (tin), Cornwall [S.E.] | 91 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8000 | Brookfield (lead), Cardigan [L.] | 2 7 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 916 | Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn [S.E.] | 15 7 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2900 | Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent [S.E.] | 30 0 0 | 39 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| 12000 | Copper Mines of England [L.] | 25 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 49000 | Ditto (stock) | 100 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 867 | Gwyn Erlyn (lead), Cardiganshire [L.] | 7 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 126 | Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire [S.E.] | 60 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1034 | Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 358 | Dolcoath (copper), Cornwall [S.E.] | 129 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12900 | Drake Walls (tin), Cornwall [S.E.] | 2 1 0 | 39 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| 512 | East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] | 20 0 0 | 65 | 60 63 1/2 | 60 63 1/2 |
| 6144 | East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 2 14 6 | 27 | 27 27 1/2 | 27 27 1/2 |
| 300 | East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire [S.E.] | 32 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 128 | East Pool (tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] | 24 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1906 | East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron [S.E.] | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| 380 | Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.] | 25 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1788 | Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.] | 18 0 0 | 27 | 23 25 | 23 25 |
| 4908 | Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.] | 18 0 0 | 27 | 23 25 | 23 25 |
| 1024 | Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.] | 8 10 0 | 32 | 11 11 1/2 | 11 11 1/2 |
| 400 | Lisabone (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales [S.E.] | 18 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9000 | Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan [S.E.] | 4 10 6 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| 1800 | Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham [S.E.] | 25 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20000 | Miners Mining Co. of Ireland (cop.), lead, coal [S.E.] | 7 0 0 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| 40000 | Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] (id.), lead, coal [S.E.] | 2 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Nasir Mines (lead), Montgomery [S.E.] | 20 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | New Barch Tor and Viller Con. (tin) | 1 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4924 | North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6400 | Par Consoles (cop.), St. Blaize [S.E.] | 1 2 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 307 | Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.] | 50 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1773 | Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.] | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 512 | Polbren (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.] | 8 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 113 | Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] | 10 7 45 | 45 | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| 6000 | Rosewell Hill and Ransom United [S.E.] | 2 16 0 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 112 | South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 1 5 0 | 420 | 410 420 | 410 420 |
| 612 | South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] | 18 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 496 | S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.] | 18 18 9 | 67 1/2 | 64 66 | 64 66 |
| 910 | St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives [S.E.] | 9 0 0 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| 6000 | Tincroft (cop.), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | W. Chiverton (id.), Perranabuloe [S.E.] | .. | 53 | 51 52 | 51 52 |
| 256 | West Basset (copper), Gwennap [S.E.] | 38 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 400 | W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.] | 47 10 0 | 220 | 210 220 | 210 220 |
| 512 | Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 5 2 6 | 82 | 77 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| 1200 | Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin) | 7 0 0 | 23 | .. | .. |
| 1024 | Wheal Grylls (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.] | 2 4 0 | 30 | 29 30 | 29 30 |
| 4296 | Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.] | 2 0 0 | 8 1/2 | .. | .. |
| 1024 | Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] | 2 0 0 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| 896 | Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] | 9 17 6 | 21 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| 1024 | Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.] | 8 0 0 | 12 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| 80 | Wheal Owies (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [S.E.] | 70 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 396 | Wheal Seton (tin), Cornwall [S.E.] | 58 10 0 | 180 | 165 170 | 165 170 |
| 1040 | Wh. Trevelyan (id.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 5 17 0 | 21 | 21 22 | 21 22 |
| 2044 | Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwennap [S.E.] | 6 11 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7060 | Wicklow (copper) [L.] (id.), Wicklow [S.E.] | 2 10 0 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
|---------|--|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| 210 | Boscan (tin), St. Just [S.E.] | 20 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Carn Brea (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 15 0 0 | 72 1/2 | 10 10 1/2 | 10 10 1/2 |
| 3000 | Chiverton (lead), Perranabuloe [S.E.] | 25 0 0 | 105 | 105 115 | 105 115 |
| 254 | Cundurrow (tin), Camborne [S.E.] | 85 0 0 | 105 | 21 22 | 21 22 |
| 2450 | Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 17 15 0 | 23 1/2 | .. | .. |
| 1024 | Crook Hill (copper), Redruth [S.E.] | 12 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1058 | Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 8 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 812 | Creswell and Penkell, St. Columb [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 280 | Derwent Mines (id.), Durham [S.E.] | 300 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4076 | Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.] | 8 16 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Dyffryn (lead), Wales [S.E.] | 12 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8000 | East Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 5 2 6 | 82 | 77 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| 940 | East Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.] | 5 2 6 | 82 | 77 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| 5000 | Frank Mills (lead), Cornwall [S.E.] | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Great South Tolgus (S.E.), Redruth [S.E.] | 18 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10240 | Gunnis Lake (Clitters) Adit [S.E.] | 4 18 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Kelly Brea (lead), Cornwall [S.E.] | 4 18 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 180 | Levant (copper), tin, St. Just [S.E.] | 2 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 400 | Mount Pleasant (lead), St. Just [S.E.] | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 470 | Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down [S.E.] | 60 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8000 | Orehead (lead), Flintshire [S.E.] | 0 8 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8000 | South Exmouth (lead), Cornwall [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 280 | Sparrow Moor (tin), Cornwall [S.E.] | 21 17 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 572 | Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives [S.E.] | 12 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston [S.E.] | 11 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 | Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.] (id.) | 2 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1024 | Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron [S.E.] | 14 3 10 | 12 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| 60 | West Barton Gill (lead), Yorkshire [S.E.] | 60 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1024 | West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | 22 | 18 20 | 18 20 |
| 4100 | West Forry Consols (tin and copper) | 7 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 856 | Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth [S.E.] | 0 0 0 | 26 | 24 26 | 24 26 |
| 128 | Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon [S.E.] | 70 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 512 | Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kew [S.E.] | 3 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ives [S.E.] | 3 0 0 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 100 | Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant [S.E.] | 36 2 6 | .. | .. | .. |

FOREIGN MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
|---------|---|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| 2444 | Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Central American (silver), L.A. [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | Cobra Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] | 29 | 25 27 | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Copper Mining Company, Chile [S.E.] | 16 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18000 | East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 70000 | English and Australian [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 35000 | Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] (S.E.) | 2 0 0 | 4 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 28000 | Glen Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.] | 120 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 49000 | Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Llaneros (id.), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [S.E.] | 3 0 0 | 7 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| 10000 | Lusitania (id.), Portugal [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13816 | Marquitas and New Granada [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100000 | Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 10000 | St. John del Rey (id.), Brazil [S.E.] | 15 0 0 | 58 | 58 60 | 58 60 |
| 41714 | Unit. Mexican (id.), Mexico [S.E.] | 28 0 0 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| 10000 | Vancouver (coal) [L.] (id.) | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30000 | West Canada Mining Company [L.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45000 | Yadana Mutans (cop.), S. A. [L.] (S.E.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
|---------|---|--------|----------|------------|------------|
| 10000 | Altendal and Quenquang (id.), [L.] (id.) | 4 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Gt. Barrier Lead, Min. and Co., N. Ze. [L.] (id.) | 4 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.] | 30 0 0 | 8 | .. | .. |

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
|---------|--|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| 25000 | Alamitos (lead), Spain [L.] (id.) | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30000 | Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.] | 0 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20000 | Bearis Tin Streaming Company [L.] (id.) | 0 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7000 | Ben Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] (id.) | 0 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18000 | Cape Copper Mining Company [L.] (id.) | 0 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25000 | Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] (id.) | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17000 | Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid] | 0 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 40000 | Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.] | 1 2 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Coniapo Mining Co., New Zealand [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 300000 | Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] (id.) | 10 0 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 75000 | Dun Mountain (copper), Brazil [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 25000 | East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 80000 | East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] (id.) | 1 12 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30000 | Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 80000 | Ellerite and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica [S.E.] | 0 18 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80000 | English and Canadian Mining Company [L.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 40000 | Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.] (id.) | 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24000 | Grand Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] (id.) | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Gold Silver Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Karbita Colliery Company [L.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80000 | Lagunazo (sulphur), Portugal [L.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100000 | Mentes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] (id.) | 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | New Barro Burra (copper), Australia [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80000 | New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | North Rhine Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 80000 | Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L.] (id.) | 0 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15000 | Pacheco Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 23000 | Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | San Roque (lead), Spain [S.E.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 60000 | Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] (id.) | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 190000 | Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] (id.) | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18000 | South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20000 | St. John's United (copper), lead, Newfoundland [L.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | Tripoli Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15000 | Vallanassa (gold), Italy [L.] (id.) | 0 5 0 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 45000 | Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.] | 110 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 87000 | Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

| Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call. |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 700 | Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merioneth [S.E.] | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merioneth [S.E.] | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | Anna Maria (id.), Cardigan [L.] | 0 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 35000 | Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L.] (id.) | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Bagtor (tin) [L.] (id.) | 1 14 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Baldwin (id.), Lof Man [L.] (id.) | 2 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1624 | Ballicadden (tin), St. Just [L.] (id.) | 8 7 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Bampfyde (copper), Devon [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Bedford Consols (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.] | 2 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3200 | Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | .. | 1/4 1/4 | .. |
| 4000 | Bellin (tin), St. Austell [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2250 | Boscawen (tin), St. Austell [L.] (id.) | 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1600 | Boscombe and Boscawen, St. Just [S.E.] | 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Boscawen (tin), St. Austell [L.] (id.) | 2 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Bottle Hill (tin), Plymouth [S.E.] | 1 7 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L.] (id.) | 11 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | British (tin and cop.), L. [L.] (id.) | 10 12 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 200 | Bryndol Hall (lead), Flint [S.E.] | 30 0 0 | 17 | .. | .. |
| 500 | Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint [S.E.] | 30 0 0 | 33 | 30 33 | 30 33 |
| 1832 | Bryndal (lead), Llanidloes [S.E.] | 7 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6380 | Butler & Basset, (cop.) Redruth [S.E.] | 6 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 | Burren (lead, calamine) [L.] (id.) | 5 0 0 | 5 1/4 | 5 | .. |
| 12000 | Calstock Consols (cop.), Calst. | 1 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 915 | Calvadnack (tin), Wendron [S.E.] | 24 3 6 | .. | 5 6 | .. |
| 1000 | Cambarne Consols (copper), .. | 18 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Cambarne Vean & Wh. Francis [S.E.] | 3 4 0 | 2 1/4 | 2 1/4 3 | .. |
| 75000 | Carbrian Consol. (id.) [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 914 | Caradon Consols (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 27 12 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4046 | Caradon Hill (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Caradon Unit. (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Caradon Consols (lead & cop.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2580 | Carmanthen United (lead), .. | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Carn Cambarne (cop.), Cambn. | 0 19 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2465 | Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan [S.E.] | 2 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3090 | Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead), .. | 2 1 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3058 | Carryarth (tin), St. Just [S.E.] | 4 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6349 | Caryarth [3200 £2 1/2 pd., 16800 £1 pd.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Cefn Cwmbw, Ireland [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2500 | Cefn Cwmbw (tin), Flint [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2500 | Cefn Cwmbw Brynwyn (lead), .. | 33 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2500 | Central Minera (lead) [L.] (id.) | 2 2 0 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 3 1/2 | .. |
| 6000 | Charlotte Unit., Perranruthoe [S.E.] | 4 1 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Chiverton Moor (lead), .. | 3 0 0 | 7 1/4 | 6 1/4 | .. |
| 3000 | Chiverton Wheel Rose (sil.-id.), .. | 0 16 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Clara Unit., Porthewy [L.] (id.) | 1 14 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 787 | Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.) | 31 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3650 | Clead Mawr Pool (lead) [L.] | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16000 | Cosairia and Boscawen, St. Just [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Connors (cop., silph.) [L.] | 1 0 0 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | .. |
| 10000 | Cornubia (tin) [7000 £2 paid, 3000 10s. paid] | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 861 | Corn (copper), Cambarne [S.E.] | 18 15 0 | 18 | 17 18 | .. |
| 12000 | Croake (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.] | 2 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8000 | Crookhaven (cop.) [L.] (id.) | 1 15 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Crown Cons. (cop.) [L.] (id.) | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes [S.E.] | 1 10 0 | 1 1/4 | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell [S.E.] | 3 15 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Cwmbrane (lead) [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | 2 1/2 | .. |
| 3000 | Cwme, N. Staf. [S.E.] (id.) | 1000 6d. pd.] | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | Deep Level Minera (id.) [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12000 | Devon Union Consols [L.] | 3 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4566 | Devon Wheel Buller (copper) [L.] | 4 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 672 | Ding Dong (tin), Guulva [S.E.] | 43 11 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30000 | Dolfrw-y-nog (gold) [L.] (id.) | 0 12 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Durio (tin), Lelant [S.E.] | 8 2 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Dulta (tin), St. Austell [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Eaglebrook (lead) [L.] (id.) | 16 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | East Alfred Consols (copper), .. | 6 13 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | East Basset and Boscawen, St. Just [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | E. Beam (tin), St. Aust. [L.] (id.) | 1 7 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plymouth [S.E.] | 0 2 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4096 | E. Brookwood (cop.), Ashbrtn [S.E.] | 1 7 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | E. Bronfryd (sil.-id.) Card. [L.] | 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | East Cambrian (gold) [L.] (id.) | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth [S.E.] | 3 15 0 | 8 1/4 | 7 1/4 | .. |
| 2000 | East Chiverton (lead), .. | 17 6 8 | 7 1/4 | 5 1/4 6 1/4 | .. |
| 6000 | E. Cloag (gold), Merio. [L.] (id.) | 0 11 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | East Damon (tin), Gwennap [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | East Devon Gr. Cons. (copper), .. | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 | East Dyffide (lead) [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2148 | E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Kenwyn [S.E.] | 10 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | E. Grenville (cop.), Cambarne [S.E.] | 1 17 0 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 3 1/2 | .. |
| 6000 | E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.) | 7 8 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6145 | East Jane (sil.-id.), Cardinham [S.E.] | 2 4 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1024 | E. Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.] | 1 8 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8000 | E. Martha (cop.) [L.] (id.) | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | E. Polberrow (tin), Gwennap [S.E.] | 4000 6d. pd.] | .. | .. | .. |
| 3986 | E. Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.] | 3 3 3 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | .. |
| 5000 | E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwin. [S.E.] | 2 15 0 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 3 | .. |
| 5810 | East Seton (cop.), Cambarne, .. | 0 8 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 256 | East Tolgus (copper), Redruth [S.E.] | 82 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1124 | E. Treaskerby (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] | 8 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1090 | E. Wheel Agar (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 17 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Sithney [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2048 | East Whell Grylls (tin, cop.) | 1 0 0 | 9 1/4 | .. | .. |
| 2000 | E. W. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | 5 1/2 | 4 1/2 4 1/2 | .. |
| 6000 | Furze Hill Wood Cons. (copper), .. | 1 3 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1026 | Garden (tin), Morvah [S.E.] | 4 17 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1224 | Garidina Unit. (tin), Wendron [S.E.] | 14 17 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Garreg (lead), Flint [S.E.] | 5 11 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Gawton (copper), Tavistock [S.E.] | 2 7 0 | 1/4 | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Gen. Min. Co. for Ire. (cop.) | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Glasgow Caradon Cons. (cop.) [L.] | 1 0 0 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 | .. |
| 4992 | Goginan (sil.-id.) [1900 £124, 2992 30s.] | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Gonemona (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 3 | .. |
| 4000 | Gonemona (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | Goonzoon (copper), St. Neoc [S.E.] | 1 2 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 485 | Gramb. & St. Aub. (cop.) [S.E.] | 68 0 0 | 13 | 11 13 | .. |
| 6000 | Great Britan (cop.), Redruth [S.E.] | 6 1 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4096 | Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ives [S.E.] | 2 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Gt. Vexy & Bsd. [7200 30s. pd., 2800 50s. pd.] [L.] | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Gt. Laxey (lead), Lof Man [L.] (id.) | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Great North Downs (copper), .. | 3 0 0 | 3 1/4 | 2 1/4 2 1/2 | .. |
| 3000 | Gt. Retallack (sil.-id., blende), .. | 2 5 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Great Tregun (tin), Gwennap [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3730 | Great Wheel Badden (tin), .. | 6 16 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Kem. [S.E.] | 14 6 6 | 4 1/4 | 3 1/4 4 | .. |
| 119 | Great Work (tin), Germoe [S.E.] | 100 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4190 | Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth [S.E.] | 2 5 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6068 | Gwrydyr Park Cons., Llanwarth [S.E.] | 0 19 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Harwood (id.), Durham [L.] (id.) | 0 5 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Havan (id.), Cardigan [L.] (id.) | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7218 | Hawkmor (tin, cop.) Calstock [S.E.] | 3 9 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Hington Down (cop.) [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10000 | Humbush (tin), Gwennap [S.E.] | 5000 15s. pd.] | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Hilgan (tin and copper), .. | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Iale of Man (lead), [L.] (id.) | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Keswick (lead), Fortinace [S.E.] | 5 8 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.] | 2 13 6 | 1/4 | 1/4 1/4 | .. |
| 3000 | Laivnet (tin) [L.] (id.) | 2000 15s. pd., 1000 30s. pd.] | .. | .. | .. |
| 1919 | Leads & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) | 17 8 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1068 | Lelant Cons. (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.] | 35 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Lilangin (id.), Glamor. [L.] (id.) | 3 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Litwiv Wood Cons. (copper), .. | 3 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | Long Lake (lead), Flint [S.E.] | 4 10 0 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 | .. |
| 2000 | Lower Park (id.), Denbigh [L.] | 3 9 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Lowell Talwars (silph.), .. | 2 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel [S.E.] | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4480 | Merilyn (lead), Flint [S.E.] | 3 19 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | Merryfield (lead) [L.] (id.) | 0 12 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3476 | Michell (lead), Flint [S.E.] | 0 5 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 | Minera Western Boundary [L.] (id.) | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 | Mt. Pool (cop., tin), St. Stephen [S.E.] | 15 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | Moland (lead), S. Monilton [S.E.] | 2 9 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1024 | Nangles (tin, cop.), Kes. [S.E.] | 15 0 0 | 27 | 23 29 | .. |
| 6000 | Nanteos and Penrhiv [L.] (id.) | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Nanteos (lead) [L.] (id.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 512 | Nant Minera (lead) [L.] (id.) | 5 2 0 | .. | 5 1/4 | .. |
| 6400 | Nant-y-lago (id.), Merioneth [S.E.] | 3 17 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 | New East Birch Tor (tin), .. | 0 2 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | New Cornish [8000 £1 paid, 4000 2s. paid] | 10 6 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6400 | New Crow Hill (tin), St. Stephen [S.E.] | 0 10 0 | 3 1/4 | .. | .. |
| 4000 | Neither Heath (lead), Dufton [S.E.] | 0 18 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage [S.E.] | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | New Pembroke (tin and cop.), .. | 0 6 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1024 | N. Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinnar [S.E.] | 1 0 0 | 21 | 18 19 1/4 | .. |
| 6000 | New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.] | 13 6 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | New Treleigh Cons., Redruth [S.E.] | 1 18 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | New Trevenen (tin), Wendron [S.E.] | 5 7 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1024 | New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.), .. | 2 1 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 | New Wheel Martha (cop.) [L.] | 1 0 0 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 1 1/4 | .. |
| 6000 | New Wheel Prospindick (cop.), .. | 0 9 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 | New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb. [S.E.] | 27 5 0 | 97 1/4 | 75 85 | .. |
| 2500 | N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion [S.E.] | 1 8 0 | .. | .. | .. |